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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2351.

TO REOPEN WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

Annual Meeting of Inter-Island System.

(From Thursday's daily.)

WIRELESS telegraph affairs in Hawaii were thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting of the shareholders and directors of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, held yesterday afternoon in the office of F. J. Cross, Stangenwald building, and if certain negotiations which are now pending are successful, a local financial house will place funds in the hands of the directors with which to reopen the system, which has been closed since November last. It was stated by Manager Cross in his verbal report of the condition of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company that Marconi had broken his contract with the local company by not furnishing it with duplicating mechanism and necessary materials to rehabilitate the poles at the various stations, and this fact caused the company to suspend its operations. Mr. Cross also stated that while on a business trip to the mainland he had secured tubes for the poles and had arranged to rearrange the system when it was found necessary from lack of funds to shut down. The salaries of the operators were in arrears, certain members of the directorate had given notes to the banks for the payment of back salaries, and had done everything in their individual capacities to keep the system in operation, but all to no purpose. The stockholders who failed to pay their assessments and still refuse to do so are blamed for the failure of the company to keep its plant in operation, and their utter refusal to pay the assessments has reduced the company to a bank account of \$5 and even this has been garnished.

There were some among the directors who had at previous times voiced their doubts as to the system proving successful. At yesterday's meeting, however, even these men expressed their absolute faith in the value of the wireless telegraph system from a broad commercial standpoint, and said they were willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist in bringing about negotiations which would put the company again on its feet. All that was needed at present was enough money to guarantee the salaries of the operators for the various island stations, fit in the new tubes and replenish the batteries. This done, the messages could be sent as well as when the system was at its best. It developed during the meeting that the tubes had become non-sensitive, and would not respond to a wave. When Manager Cross was in most need of new supplies, the rupture ensued between the company and Marconi, and the system then became practically useless. Since November nothing has been done in the way of transmitting messages.

Those present at the meeting were Manager and President F. J. Cross, Secretary W. R. Farrington, Treasurer C. J. Hutchins, R. C. Brown, J. H. Fisher, Robert Carlton, and W. H. Hoogs. There were 1071 shares out of 2000 represented. Treasurer Hutchins made a verbal report, saying there was \$5 in the bank, which had been garnished. There was an indebtedness of \$9,000, Robert Carlton being the principal creditor. There was \$14,000 in assessments unpaid which could not be brought in, none of the shareholders evincing a disposition to yield up a cent of what was due. Even those who had continually paid their assessments had now joined the others.

Manager Cross said that after the system opened on March 2, 1901, and for three months afterward, it did not pay expenses or interest, largely owing to the inefficiency of the operators. At the end of that time the system was working satisfactorily. About that time Marconi demanded the balance of the claim due him, which not being forthcoming, he refused to supply any more material; consequently the tubes began to play out, and the manager not being able to get any more, the system began to work poorly, until on November 25 they shut down entirely, no messages getting through after that date. Mr. Cross left for the States in September, his object being to get new tubes, so that he could make the repairs himself. He returned with some of the material and he has made tubes which work satisfactorily, but now there is no money to install the operators again. When the tubes were sent to the stations, the batteries were then found to be very weak. Treasurer Hutchins procured new batteries here and forwarded them, but many are still on the landing docks on the various islands, there being no money to move them to the stations. There is no fault in the system, which has been demonstrated to work as promised, but the company has been operating on short capital, owing to the stockholders having failed to pay in their assessments.

Mr. Cross said he would turn back his promoter's stock in order that paid-up stock could be given to the stockholders for what they had paid in, and he suggested that the proposition mentioned at a former directors' meeting, that the capital be reduced from \$100,000 to \$50,000 or \$30,000, be adopted.

W. H. Hoogs favored the reduction of the capital. He said there had been too many "peanut stockholders" in the com-

VAGRANT HONOLULU.



Plenty of Tramps Why Not Put Them on Street Work?

Senator A. Russel Holds Two Jobs.

pany when it started, and these had really blocked the successful operation of the system, as they failed and positively refused to meet the assessments agreed upon. The same had been true in the case of the Nahu plantation. He thought if men of financial standing could be brought into touch with the affairs of the company, the outlook would be bright. He had faith in the entire proposition, and wanted to see the system once more operating.

It was stated that the system had cost \$24,000, and there were now \$9,000 to be considered. On the new basis of reducing the capitalization, issuing paid-up stock to the assessable stockholders, and marketing the remaining stock, there would be a surplus after paying the debts, which would give the company a financial footing.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, F. J. Cross; vice president, W. W. Hall; secretary, W. R. Farrington; treasurer, Clinton J. Hutchins; auditor, R. C. Brown. These officers and the following named form the new directorate: C. A. De Cew, J. A. Magoon, E. O. White and W. H. Hoogs.

Upon motion of C. J. Hutchins, the directors decided to empower the directors to negotiate a loan to cover advances which may be obtained, and start the system again.

A MOSQUITO NET PREVENTS CAPTURE

Charles Bon, a clerk in the bank of Bishop & Co., imagined himself in the role of Ajax defying the lightning shortly after midnight yesterday morning, when he discovered a bold, bad burglar in the act of leaving his room, in the house of Mr. Jacobson, on Pensacola street. The mosquito netting covering the bank clerk's head, and the lack of a revolver, combined to defeat Mr. Bon in his attempt to capture the thief, who had the temerity to take away the bank clerk's coat, pants, a pair of suspenders, various articles of nether wear, a brand new pair of shoes, a gold watch and \$7 in cash. Mr. Bon was chagrined that the burglar failed to take away a very fine belt which lay in plain sight. He trusts that the man who hypothesized his wardrobe will renew his visit to the house and take the belt, as it was a part of the suit he wore.

Mr. Bon occupies a room with two doors, one of them a lattice door opening out upon the front lanai. He was awakened by a movement of a chair in the room, and upon opening his eyes saw, by the dim gleam of a night lamp on a table, the retreating form of a man in the act of leaving the room by the lattice door. Time was short, and with a leap and a shout Mr. Bon attempted to jump into the middle of the room. The mosquito netting was nicely tucked in, and the bank clerk became entangled in it. The net came down, and for a few seconds Mr. Bon struggled to free himself from its folds. He shouted to the burglar to stop where he was or he would shoot.

"Stop where you are, thief, or I will fill you with leaden pellets!" was Mr. Bon's demand. What surprised Mr. Bon was that the thief actually did

Senator Russel of Oahu does not intend to give up his post as government physician without a struggle. When Dr. Blake, the regular appointee, applied for a leave of absence for six months, he recommended that Dr. Russel be given the temporary appointment, and the Board of Health complied with the request. Later, it was learned that by the terms of the organic act Senator Russel is disqualified from holding the second appointment, and the commission was revoked and issued to Dr. Reid.

The Senator from Hawaii objects to the new appointment, however, and refuses to give up the registration books or turn over the drugs. Dr. Reid, in a communication to the Board of Health, says:

"Under another cover I send you my report for the month of December. After I received my appointment to the Oahu district I telephoned to Dr. Russel, and asked him where I could find the registration books, also what drugs he had, etc. Dr. Russel told me that he had the registration books, but declined to turn them over or receive a portion of the salary which went to him, claiming that the Board of Health had no business to appoint me while Mr. Blake held a commission for the district. I have made regular trips to Oahu, and have taken my drugs from Honolulu. I find the district very easy to handle, owing to the numerous telephone calls throughout. You will find my report for the balance of the month of December very incomplete, not having been in the district long enough to answer many of the questions."

SENATOR RUSSEL EXCEPTS.

Dr. Russel writes a lengthy letter to the board in which he says: "Since, according to section 15 of the organic act, I have no right to hold any commissions, I beg to return yours for cancellation. At the same time I call your attention to section 11 of the instructions to government physicians, according to which Dr. Charles Blake, having furnished a substitute, continues during his absence to remain the only commissioned agent of the Board of Health in this Oahu district. Therefore, no other commissions can be issued as long as the term of his leave does not expire, and as long as he does not tender his resignation, or was not removed by your honorable board for cause. Therefore, as well as for the reason that the appropriation for the

stop, and looked around to see what kind of a gun was leveled at him. What he saw was a pajama-clad man just emerging from a snowy mass of mosquito netting, and no revolver in sight. The burglar gave utterance to a grunt, and without dropping the bundle, as Mr. Bon expected and hoped he would do, he tripped lightly down the steps and passed quickly out of the yard by the front gate. When the astonished bank clerk made an inventory he found the suit he had worn that evening had disappeared, with the exception of the belt.

"I had a splendid view of the fellow's back, but I don't think I can identify

him by that," said Mr. Bon yesterday to a reporter. "He was not a large man, and may have been a Porto Rican, but I can't say as to that. I am sorry that he did not take that belt along, as it properly belongs to the suit he so generously availed himself of. I was about to send this advertisement to the Advertiser, as the belt only goes with that one suit."

WANTED—Will the gentleman who saw another gentleman in a front room of residence on Pensacola street, at midnight, January 15, please call again, as he forgot the belt which belongs to the suit that he removed, and pay for this advertisement.

"I am under the impression that the door which I found open was securely locked. All the man had to do was to insert his fingers through the lattice work and release the latch. He must have entered while an electric car was coming down the street, as that would make noise enough to drown out all other sounds. In leaving the room he evidently struck a chair, and that woke me. I did not have a revolver when I called out to him to stop, but I expected he would drop the bundle. I miscalculated the strength of the airing which held up the mosquito netting, as it came down in a heap about me, and that gave the burglar a chance to get away."

As a matter of fact, neither Dr. Blake or myself would object to pass the substitution to any regular practitioner residing in Oahu, should there be any. Unfortunately, besides Kahunas, Christian Scientists, and those practicing homeopathy, there are no others. We regret the liberality of the examining board issuing licenses to such persons, thus encouraging superstition and deceit at public expense, and preventing the coming and setting of a regular practitioner in the district. Such were Dr. Blake's grounds when he requested me to act in his stead, and my reasons for accepting it. As a representative I take this opportunity to express in the name of the people of this district my protest against such policy of the board of examiners, as well as against any appointments by your honorable board of persons who have their residence elsewhere.

I will consider it a favor if the board please to mail the copy of this communication to the Auditor General, Attorney General, and the Board of Medical Examiners. Very respectfully, NICHOLAS RUSSEL, M.D.

The board decided to take no action further than to forward to Dr. Reid the registration blanks and other papers. Dr. Russel will be allowed to continue as Dr. Blake's substitute, but the salary of the office will go to Dr. Reid.

George Farr, who lives in Kailhi, had a visit from a burglar, who entered his house at Kailhi Tuesday night and robbed his refrigerator of a quantity of butter, etc.

MASKED ROBBER CHASED CHEEK

M. A. Cheek, of the Bank of Hawaii, reported to the police yesterday that early yesterday morning he had been chased by a burglar, who threatened him with a dirk.

Mr. Cheek, who lives at the corner of Spencer and Magazine streets, says that about 2 o'clock while in bed, he heard a strange noise in the parlor. He got up and investigated, and found a man in the room. The robber, who was masked, drew a dirk and rushed at Cheek. Cheek fled, and the burglar pursued. When the lanai was reached the burglar turned and ran into the front yard.

After a while Cheek went to look for the man, who jumped from behind a hedge, where he was hiding, and chased him back into the house. Then he made good his escape.

Last night Mr. Cheek reported to the police that two men had been seen by himself and a friend prowling about a neighbor's garden after dark. Officers were dispatched to the scene, but saw nothing suspicious in the vicinity of Mr. Cheek's residence.

More Warehouse Room.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company contemplates erecting a two-story building over a part of their wharf, which is now undergoing repairs. This building will be used for a warehouse in order to give the company better facilities for handling freight as soon as it is ready for shipment. By this means it is hoped that the present congestion of traffic at the foot of Fort street will be prevented. It is said that the warehouse will be large enough to accommodate all the freight that is offered the company for shipment. The idea will be to send the freight to the warehouse any time during the week. It will be stored there, and then transferred to the vessel by means of chutes.

A Cold Burglary.

George Farr, who lives in Kailhi, had a visit from a burglar, who entered his house at Kailhi Tuesday night and robbed his refrigerator of a quantity of butter, etc.

HAWAIIANS TO FIGHT ORIENTALS

Longshoremen in Union for Work.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Hawaiian stevedores formed the Longshoremen's Union at the drill shed last evening after a meeting which lasted for several hours, starting late, owing to the fact that there were several company meetings on and the men in them wished to take part in the meeting. The gathering was the second one which had been held, and it was for the purpose of making the temporary organization permanent that the forces gathered last evening.

For an hour and a half before the meeting was called to order there was a busy crowd about the table signing the rolls of the organization, and when the meeting was under way it was found that at one time there were voting 120 men. After the long wait there had been several desertions, as there were no arrangements as to seating, and the men were tired. Finally Chairman Kaeo called the meeting to order, and the business of the evening was taken up. Paul Hipsa led in prayer, and it was decided that the meeting should at once proceed to the election of officers. On motion of Holi, it was decided that the officers should be a president, vice-president, secretary and assistant secretary, treasurer and assistant, and executive officer and assistant.

The election proceeded with H. J. Mossman and D. K. Kaeo as the candidates. The vote was taken by a show of hands, which was decidedly unsatisfactory, the result being that Kaeo received fifty-one and Mossman forty-one. For vice-president William Ollipau had sixty-one votes on the same method, but when this point had been reached there was such a show of dissatisfaction on the part of the members that the chair held that there should be voting by ballot and declared off all the previous voting. The ballots were prepared and upon the count being made the result showed a tie between the candidates for the presidency, each getting sixty-five votes. Upon this showing Mossman retired in favor of Kaeo, and the election proceeded. William Ollipau was chosen vice-president, Fred Kauwahi secretary, John Wiese assistant secretary, Nika treasurer, all the latter being selected unanimously.

As soon as the elections were over Mossman argued that the next step should be the selection of a committee of seven for the purpose of framing a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization. He said that this action was necessary owing to the fact that it would take some time to get the proper kind of by-laws, as it would be wise to look into the charters of other societies. This was acceptable to the members of the union, and the chairman was authorized to make the selections. He named the following: J. K. Mossman, chairman; Capt. Holi, John Wiese, Paul Hipsa, Fred Kauwahi, W. Ollipau and Capt. Nahora Hipsa.

This completed the work of the evening, and it was announced that the committee would meet for work at the Pacific Mail dock on Saturday at noon and that there would be another meeting of the union at the drill shed on next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

It is understood to be the intention of the Longshoremen to organize as tightly as possible for the purpose of getting into shape to make a fight against the presence on the front of Oriental and other cheap labor. It is not the intention to get into a national organization, but the union will join the Trades and Labor Council. Many of the members expressed their desire to follow the lines laid down in the Advertiser as being those on which the labor men of the city are to fight against the presence of the Orientals away from the plantations.

Frederick Warde Coming.

W. W. Randall, business manager for Frederick Warde, announces that a Shakespearean season will be presented in Honolulu by Mr. Warde and his full company from May 8th to the 20th, at the Opera House. Full scenic productions will be given, and the repertoire includes one or two of the plays especially written for Mr. Warde.

A Passing Newspaper.

The Star says, on what purports to be excellent authority, that the Republican will cease its issue on the last day of the month. The Robert Grieve Company will continue its job business and may publish a Sunday paper or some other weekly publication. It is represented that Judge Humphreys, having paid in \$1000 per month deficit as long or longer than he can afford to, has concluded to call the paper off unless the other stockholders will assume the burden. This they will not do.

All Territorial offices and courts will close today, it being a legal holiday.

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE

Such is Charge Against George Rosa.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE CORONER'S jury at the inquest held last night on the body of Joe Rosa, returned the following verdict:

That the said Joe Rosa came to his death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1902, as the result of an injury to the skull, causing the formation of a blood clot and consequent pressure on the brain, said injury, so this jury believes, being the result of a blow from some sharp-pointed instrument in the hands of a person to this jury unknown.

A. M. BROWN, Coroner;
GEO. B. CURTIS,
WM. C. SCHNEIDER,
H. M. AYRES,
W. F. SABIN,
HEIMAN KUBEY,
WM. D. WILDER.

George Rosa was last night formally charged by the High Sheriff with murder in the first degree and the case will come up for preliminary hearing in the District Court this morning. He is alleged to have killed his brother, Joe Rosa, at their home on Punchbowl street near Kinau street last Saturday night, by fracturing his skull with the point of a machinist's compass, thereby causing a blood clot to form on the brain.

The charge was preferred immediately after the coroner's jury had returned their verdict.

AN IMPORTANT FIND.

Early yesterday morning Captain Parker visited the Rosa's residence for the purpose of searching for the weapon which had caused Joe Rosa's death. A search through the house revealed nothing, but in the garden, incriminating evidence of a most important nature was discovered. Behind a board fence were found a putty knife without a handle and a heavy compass, such as is used by machinists. These were taken charge of by Captain Parker, who carried them to the police station, later on they were turned over to Food Commissioner Shore for examination.

During the afternoon Captain Parker gave Mrs. Joe Rosa a severe questioning, and she is said to have made a statement which threw considerable light on the mystery and justified the police in detaining her. She was released, however, at the conclusion of the inquest last night.

THE INQUEST.

The first witness called was J. McKinnon, one of the clerks in the receiving station of the police department. He testified that three months ago George Rosa and Joe Rosa had a fight, in the course of which the former gashed Joe with a knife.

DR. SHOREY.

This witness stated that he had examined the contents of the stomach of deceased and found no trace of alcohol. He said that he had analyzed certain dark stains on a compass given him by Captain Parker and had found them to be blood stains.

DR. J. T. McDONALD.

Dr. McDonald testified that he had performed an autopsy, and that death was due to an injury to the head and brain. He said that Rosa had evidently been in the habit of drinking, but that death was not due to alcoholism. A punctured wound on the left temple had caused a blood clot to form on the brain. The instrument with which the injury was inflicted must have been very small in diameter, for the external wound on the skull was insignificant, and the extent of the injury could only be ascertained by reflecting the scalp. The instrument had however penetrated the brain. The wound could have been made by a compass, such as was placed in his hands.

DR. ALVAREZ.

The witness stated that about 11 p. m. on Sunday George Rosa came to his house, and asked him to come and see his brother, who he said was sick. He responded and found deceased in bed. He noticed blood spots on the mosquito net, sheet and pillow case. Joe Rosa was in a condition of stupor, with a temperature of 104 and pulse of 140. His breath smelt strongly of liquor. He noticed a slight scratch on the left temple, but no flow of blood. Slight scratches were noticeable on different parts of the body. Witness administered an injection of strychnine and then returned home.

He noticed that George Rosa's face was scratched and asked him how it had come about. He was told that he had received the scratch in a struggle with his brother Joe, who had tried to kill his wife. Early the next morning George came to his house and said that his brother was dead, and asked for a death certificate. Witness said that he must first report the case to the president of the Board of Health. He did so, and later on issued the certificate.

W. KEAWE.

Witness testified that last Sunday morning he went to call at Rosa's house, and while there asked George how he had scratched his head. George replied that he had had a fight with Joe. He said that Joe was lying on the bed apparently asleep, and that there were blood stains on the pillow case. He stayed in the house until he had some words with George about Mrs. Rosa and then went away. He thought that Joe was asleep and asked no questions about the blood on the pillow case. On Monday morning a friend of his, Stephen Mahala, told him that Rosa was dead.

THE SON.

Louis Richard Rosa, aged 14, testified that deceased was his father. He stated

that last Saturday night his father and George Rosa had trouble and that Joe struck George. His mother told him that his father had threatened to beat her. He ran away when the blow was struck because he was scared. His father was drunk and his uncle had been drinking. He did not know what the cause of the trouble was, nor did he see George strike Joe. When he came back the next day his father was in bed. He thought he was either drunk or sleeping. On Monday morning his mother told him that his father was dead. Witness said that his father and uncle used to get drunk nearly every Saturday night and on these occasions generally had a fight. Once he had heard his father say to George Rosa, "I'll fix you."

MRS. ROSA.

The witness, who was the wife of the dead man, stated that they had been married 13 years and that George lived with them. On Saturday night the brothers had trouble and Joe struck George. After that, George knocked on the door of the house. The difficulty was over herself. Joe rushed to the street and cried "hail in," and George went into the house and locked the door. Presently Joe asked George to let him in, promising to make no trouble. George let him in, and Mrs. Rosa went into the house with her husband. They talked and drank together, and after a while Joe tried to strike his wife, who ran out of the house and hid in a neighbor's house. Next morning about 7 o'clock she returned to the house and found George with his face scratched sitting on the steps. Joe was lying on a bed with his left temple covered with blood. In one of the rooms she found, lying on the floor, a putty knife and compass which were usually kept in a canvas bag in another room. Fearing that her husband might be seized with a fit of violence and do some hurt with the articles, she took them and secreted them in the yard. When she returned to the house she called to Joe and he asked for a little wine, which he drank. After a while he wanted more, but his wife refused to give it to him. Then he went to sleep. About 11:30 p. m. Sunday he frothed a little at the mouth and Dr. Alvarez was sent for. He injected some medicine and early on Monday morning her husband died. She said that George had said nothing to her about the matter. She had heard George ask some of the family on Sunday how he had got the scratch on his face. George was not jealous of Joe, but Joe got mad at him at times and when drunk they often quarreled. Witness said that her husband drank and would not go to work and that George helped the family considerably.

GEORGE ROSA NOT CALLED.

Geo. Rosa was not called, on account of the charge of murder which was impending against him. Had he been asked to testify, his attorney, J. Kaulukou, who was present at the inquest, would certainly have prevented him from saying anything which might incriminate himself.

From the evidence at the inquest it looks as if the murder was committed during a drunken brawl; participated in by two men who loved one woman, and who on that account were insanely jealous of each other.

CONTRACT FOR CABLE.

American Manufacturers May Get It After All.

There is just a chance that the contract for the making of the proposed Pacific cable, to give the United States direct communication with Hawaii and the Philippines, will be secured by American manufacturers, and the fact that the Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburgh is directly interested in the project gives the subject a decidedly local tinge.

During the past week the Pacific Cable Company, which proposed to build a cable from California to Hawaii under a government subsidy, and later to carry the cable through to the Philippines, formally withdrew its application for a franchise from the government under such a provision, and the president of the company, James A. Stryker, has been endeavoring to organize a strict crusade against rats, and improve people with the absolute necessity of cleanliness in and about their houses, and called the attention of the police to all nuisances reported to me. The latter were promptly abated.

Waluku, Maui—General health and sanitary conditions good. Two malarial fevers, a few mild cases of influenza. Dr. Wood recommends that the sale of fish unfit for food should be stopped, also the unnecessary fouling of running streams of water.

Koolau, Koolau—General health and sanitary conditions good. Two cases of malarial fever, one case of typhoid and three of dysentery.

Kihikihi, Kihikihi—Very fair as to sanitary conditions; as to health, there have been nine cases of pneumonia during the past two weeks. The epidemic of influenza reported last month seems to have abated somewhat. Thirteen cases of malarial fevers and two of typhoid, ten of influenza and twelve dysentery. Pneumonia unusually prevalent. Dr. Dinggar recommends that physicians should have notices posted through their districts requiring that all cases of illness, especially in Asiaties, should be at once reported to a physician, and that there should be extra care taken in those places where there are large numbers of them living together, as in plantation camps. Also that efficient sanitary rules be enforced.

Makawao, Maui—Sanitary conditions in most places fair, other places being cleaned up. Two cases of typhoid and six of dysentery.

South Kohala, Hawaii—Sanitary and general health good. Eight malarial cases. Dr. Atcherly recommends: "Improvements in schools at Kawaihae and Puna and improvement of beach at Kawaihae."

North Kona, Hawaii—General health and sanitary conditions good.

South Kona, Hawaii—Same as above. Harakua, Hawaii—Sanitary conditions good, general health fair. Diarrhea and dysentery prevalent. Twenty-six cases of dysentery.

North Hilo, Hawaii—With the exception of the few remaining cases of "epidemic droopy," the general health is

RAPID TRANSIT TO START WORK ON WAIKIKI LINE

WORK UPON the construction of the Rapid Transit line from Punahou to Waikiki will begin at once. By action of the Board of Directors of that company yesterday all the conditions of the contract which is to be entered into with James McKee, the contractor who built the Kahili line, were approved and the document will be signed at once.

The contract will provide for the construction of the line from the corner of Wilder avenue and Alexander street, down the latter thoroughfare to Berehiana street, along that road to McCully street, thence direct to the Waikiki road. The point of connection with the old road to the beach, and opposite the residence of Fred Harrison. The entire line will comprise about 6500 feet of road and of this amount there will be something like 1200 feet which will require filling to the level of the streets at each end of the line.

The contract will call not only for the laying of the line of road, but also the putting down of the rock and earth filling along the present undeveloped line of McCully street, through the subdivision of property controlled by the Waikiki Land Company. This filling will be the most extensive part of the work, for while the road itself could be put in condition for the running of cars within something like two months, the filling will occupy more time and may not be complete in less than three months' time. The result is that there is the longer period given to the contractor and there will be no cars along the line until nearly the first of May.

The significance of the work lies in the fact that this is the practical commencement of the road to Waikiki, and there will be no let-up until the entire line has been completed. While the directors of the company have not

made definite arrangements for the route and rights of way, farther than the end of McCully street, it is expected that the complete arrangements will be concluded before the construction of the present line and thus there will be no stoppage upon the work of construction. The matter of the roads to be followed has not been adjusted, but there are such preliminaries concluded that there seems to be no doubt of the final settlement being made within the next few weeks.

What will facilitate the work of putting down the road is that the arrangements of the contractor provide for the securing of the material for filling purposes very close to the scene of the operations. The rock will be secured at the quarries of Ashley & Paris, which are in the Metcalf road, and this very close to the end of McCully street. The filling will be hauled down that street direct to the point at which it is needed, and this will permit the construction within the time set.

All the bent rails for the curves and switches are now being prepared at the Rapid Transit Company's shops, and there will be no further delays for material to arrive from the States. There is now on the way the remainder of the electrical supplies which will be consumed in the putting up of the lines for the operation of this extension, and the equipment will be ready when the roadbed is prepared for the running of the cars.

There have been many residents of Waikiki who have been sending in petitions for the running of the electric line down through the old road and back to the direct Waikiki road at the Bishop switch, and the advocates of the use of the direct road are also bringing pressure to bear upon the members of the directorate, but as yet there has been reached no decision as to the matter, and there will be none until certain arrangements have been completed.

above the average. Eighteen cases of remittent fever, six cases of influenza and three of dysentery.

Olaa, Puna, Kau and South Hilo all good, both health and sanitary conditions good, with a few cases of dysentery.

PROBATION HERE BELOW.

Mrs. Annie Green of Auckland is a sensible and a charming woman who, like many another, once harbored a little scepticism about the "things people most talk about." I like a woman with an opinion and the decision to stick to it—for a while. "As for me, I didn't believe in it a bit," she said; "but my friend had faith, and perhaps I caught it from her. She gave me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup and I commenced."

That commencement, like the college season's close when the brain has won a goal for the man who wears it under his hat, will always be a memorable time in this lady's life.

She had been in bed four weeks, and found it tedious and trying. Who wouldn't find it so? After we once get on our legs at fifteen months of age, our natural posture is upright twenty-four hours to one out of the twenty-four. "I had suffered for about three years with acute indigestion, and," says this lady, "I traveled the road familiar to so many, and found it just as full of thorns and brambles. Broken sleep, frequent and racking headaches, a tired and languid feeling, a nasty and choking sensation in the throat, and the rest of the list."

Mrs. Green's last remark is expressive. "The rest of the list" embraces more misery, more pain and wretchedness than anything in the calendar of affliction. Acute indigestion amounts to an internal rebellion of nearly all functions, and its symptoms are legion. These are "the rest of the list," and vary in different individuals.

"As most of my time was spent in bed, I can imagine how much pleasure I was getting out of my probation here below."

"Well, I was in bed on the 1st of October, 1900, with no chance of anything better to come so far as I could see. Then the helpful person turned up in the shape of an acquaintance who had faith that Seigel's Syrup would cure me."

"As for me, I didn't believe in it a bit, or in any other of the things that people talk about."

"But my friend had faith, and perhaps I caught it from her. She gave me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup to commence on, and I commenced accordingly."

"The relief was immediate. To say that I was astonished and pleased would be putting the truth with moderation. I went in with the medicine of course, and before that bottle was finished the worst of my symptoms had almost disappeared. One bottle more did the work, and I am now as well as I was before I was attacked."

"This result was a marvel, and I am grateful to those who made the remedy, and to the friend who introduced it to me, and fairly urged me into making use of it. You have my free consent to publishing my statement. I am a native of Auckland, and am well known in this neighborhood, where I have been in business for nine years at the subjoined address. Mrs. Annie Green, St. George's Hall Buildings, Great North Road, Auckland, N. Z."

Acute indigestion, or, as some call it, gastritis, can be cured with Seigel's Syrup and a little common sense and care. Made of the curative juices of roots, herbs and barks highly concentrated, this medicine has proved an unfailing tonic and corrective in all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Keep these organs healthy by habitual use of Seigel's Syrup, and the pleasures of your table will be a revelation; your bed will be a comfort of sound and restful sleep, and life will be cleared of thorns and brambles.

COURTS MUST BE ARBITER

Bank Matter Is To Be Taken There.

(From Thursday's daily.)

AT THEIR meeting held yesterday afternoon the directors of the First National bank of Hawaii, chosen on Tuesday, re-elected the former officers of that institution. These are Cecil Brown, President, and Walter G. Cooper, Cashier.

In the interest of the mainland stockholders of the bank, whose proxies he held, but was not allowed to vote at the meeting of Tuesday, Col. G. W. Macfarlane yesterday retained United States District Attorney Dunne to prepare a bill in mandamus to have declared null and void the action of the stockholders' meeting and to compel the holding of another meeting.

As a result of the ruling of President Brown that the proxies of Col. Macfarlane were not legal, in that they were not stamped according to law, it was developed yesterday that the internal revenue, or war tax law, of March 2, 1901, omits mention of the matter of proxies and powers of attorney, and it is held by attorneys, repeats the former law under which the tax was collected. This view of the matter has been taken by many of the plantation firms and their proxies are being received without the revenue stamps. Collector Chamberlain does not interpret the law at all, but he submits the law and several circulars which, though unofficial, are issued by firms which are in close touch with the Treasury Department, and all of these say that the points in question were specifically repealed.

President Cecil Brown said yesterday afternoon that while he might have made a mistake, that he was not as yet convinced, and would certainly stand by his ruling until there had been a decision by the court. He had, he said, no doubt as to the illegality of the proxies, because of the absence of a power of attorney accompanying them, and also from the fact that they were not dated, there could be no other meeting, he said, within thirty days. Mr. Brown further said that it had been suggested that the matter could be settled by the directors resigning, but that this would not be done. He said according to the law and the ruling of the Comptroller of the Currency, it was not necessary to have a majority of the stock to procure an election in a National bank. The fact that he voted less than 250 shares could not be urged as against the perfect legality of the election held. He said the old officers of the bank would not give up their places until the courts had decided the matter, in the contingency that the other side might want to take up the matter and take legal action.

It is expected by Mr. Dunne, the United States Attorney, who has been retained in the case, that he will have his bill ready to submit at once, perhaps today. Mr. Macfarlane is in the case as associate counsel. The most important feature of the matter, owing to developments yesterday, appears to be that the case will come up in the United States District Court. Should there issue a mandamus compelling the officers of the bank to call another meeting, it is asserted that the court will direct that it shall take the form entirely of a substitute for the meeting of Tuesday, in effect declaring that no meeting was held upon that date, so that there will be no change in the alignment of the forces as they were drawn up on that day.

Should this be the case, it will not avail that two-thirds of the stock of the bank have been voted in San Francisco, in the interest of President Brown, and these are said to have been filed, and the stock is alleged to be now on the way down here, so that if there is held a meeting as of February 14th, the stock will be taken from the shares represented by G. W. Macfarlane and added to the list of those in the control of Mr. Brown, while if the court shall hold that there was no meeting held on January 14th, and that such meeting shall be held, then there will be just the same distribution of forces as of Tuesday, with the majority in the control of Mr. Macfarlane.

Colonel Macfarlane was asked last evening as to his position and replied that having placed the case in the hands of an attorney, he could not discuss it at all. He was asked if there was any truth in the street report that he wanted the presidency of the bank for himself, and said: "While I have been associated with the late James Campbell, the Anglo-Californian Bank and others, from the first in the matter of the organization of this institution, I have always refused to be considered as a candidate for the presidency, and only held a directorate during the organization period. No I have no candidate in the strict sense, as mainland people who gave me their proxies, insisted that I should consult freely with the local stockholders, and that a selection should be made of a man who would be suitable to the majority. I had no instructions to elect Mr. Morgan or any other man to the presidency. All rumors to the contrary are misleading. I have always wanted to consult freely with the stockholders and act with the majority—in fact, I nominated or voted for the election of Cecil Brown as president of the bank every time he has been chosen."

The consensus along the streets yesterday was that the president of the bank was in error when he made his ruling. The general sentiment was that there would have to be held another meeting, at which it seemed to be the general opinion there would be a majority of votes in the hands of representatives of the foreign stockholders. It was the universal opinion that there would be no difficulties encountered by the bank and that the little difference which has arisen between the parent institution and the local one would not affect its prosperity. As Mr. Macfarlane put it: "The only matter is concerning a portion of

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE of intention to Foreclose Mortgage AND OF SALE.

In accordance with a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Waikiki Beach Co., Ltd., a corporation duly existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, to F. W. Wendenberg, trustee, dated October 15, 1901, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 227, pages 447 to 451, notice is hereby given that said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of Four Hundred Dollars on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1901, and upon said closure will sell at public auction, at the auction rooms of JAS. F. MORGAN, Queen street, Honolulu, on

MONDAY, FEB. 3, A. D. 1902,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

For further particulars, apply to
J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney at Law, Magoon Block,
corner Merchant and Alakea Sts.
Dated Honolulu, January 10, 1902.

The premises covered by said mortgage are as follows:

The property covered by said mortgage is the entire property and business known as the Waikiki Inn, situated and carried on at Waikiki, Island of Oahu, and is particularly described as follows:

First—That certain indenture of lease made from Thomas Wright to G. F. Bule, dated February 27, 1899, of a parcel of land situate at Waikiki, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Lot B—Commencing at the north corner of this lot, being northeast corner of lot A, and running S. 52 E. 84 feet along road; S. 37 W. 123.5 feet along lot C; N. 51 50' W. 84 feet along beach; thence N. 37 E. 123.5 feet along lot A to starting point, containing an area of 1111.5 square feet. Said indenture of lease from said Thomas Wright to said G. F. Bule is duly recorded in Liber 137, pages 376-380, and was duly assigned to the said mortgagee by bill of sale of the said G. F. Bule, dated October 4, 1899, and recorded in Liber 193, page 432.

Second—That certain indenture of lease made by Edward C. Rowe to Anna Klemme, dated February 23, 1899, of a parcel of land situate at Waikiki, Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Lot A—Commencing at the north corner of this lot adjoining a lot belonging to lessor and running S. 52 E. 84 feet along said road; S. 37 W. 123.5 feet along lot B; N. 51 50' W. 84 feet along beach; N. 37 E. 123.5 feet along lot B to starting point, containing an area of 11,076 square feet. Said indenture of lease from said Edward C. Rowe to said Anna Klemme is duly recorded in Liber 185, page 432, and was conveyed to said G. F. Bule by assignment of lease, dated April 4, 1899, and recorded in Liber 185, page 425, and by said G. F. Bule assigned to the said mortgagee by bill of sale dated October 4, 1899, recorded in Liber 103, page 432.

Also the Furniture, Goods, Chattels and Effects of the said Inn, chiefly described as follows:

Twenty Bedsteads, 20 Spring Mattresses, 23 Mattresses, 126 Sheets, 41 Pillows, 33 Spreads, 22 Bureaus, 23 Washstands, 21 Toilet Sets, 21 Tables, 111 Wardrobes, 117 Chairs, 31 Rocking Chairs, 22 Arm Chairs, Center Table, Cane, Flower Pot, Cane Lounge, Secretary, Hamburg, 12 Wash Bowls, Pitcher, Soap Dish, Brush Dish, 2 Slop Pails, Screen, 3 Silk Pillows, 119 Pillow Cases, 200 Towels, 36 Rugs, 45 Curtains, 29 pairs Curtains, 20 Mosquito Nets, 22 Blankets, 24 Pictures, Cot, Piano and Stool, 2 Whatnots, 61 Table Covers, 3 cases Lamp Bracket, 3 Lamps, 3 Sofas, 42 Napkins, 74 Table Cloths, 226 Bathing Suits, 19 Tables, Dining, 2 Sideboards, 2 Ice Boxes, 7 Tables, Table Extension, Billiard Table, Music Box, Box Lounge, Mattress, Rattan Lounge, Glass Mirror, 2 Clocks, Washing Table, Office Safe, Cash Register, Cooking Range, 35 Tea Cups, 63 Coffee Cups, 11 Egg Cups, 8 Oyster Dishes, 18 Glass Tumblers, 93 Dinner Plates, 13 Breakfast Plates, 81 Bread Plates, 125 Sauces, 21 Vegetable Dishes, 22 Glass Finger Bowls, 7 Fruit Dishes, 36 Oyster Shells, 102 Glass Goblets, 23 Wine and Champagne, 11 Glass Nut Dishes, 23 Glass Sugar Bowls, 24 Glass Vinegar Bottles, 15 Nut Crackers, 8 salts and Peppers, 60 Peppers, 5 Tins, 150 Plated Forks, 164 Knives, 251 Spoons, 75 Glass Jellies, 50 Soup Plates, 132 Vegetable Dishes, 59 Butter Dishes.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin. Deed at expense of purchaser.

JAMES F. MORGAN.

AUCTIONER.
Honolulu, January 10, 1902.
4th—Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31.

the machinery, but the institution will run on just as before."

There was held a meeting of the directors of the First American Savings and Trust Company yesterday morning, to consider matters in relation to the Kona Sugar Company, but in the words of Mr. Brown, "Nothing definite has been arranged."

REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steers, of Goodwin, S. D., U. S. A., and when I got home with it the poor boy could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up," and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Woodward, Iowa. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The quarterly meeting of the Stranger's Friend Society was held yesterday in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. The treasurer reported receipts of \$2,000, and expenditures of \$900 for charitable work during the year. The Associated Charities have taken off much of the burdens formerly carried by the Friend Society.

NATIONAL BANK OF HAWAII

Old Directorate Retained in Office.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

I WISH to enter my protest against the legality of each and every step of the proceedings of this meeting, which I claim are arbitrary, illegal and unauthorized by law. The conduct of the chairman is an attempt to prevent certain stockholders abroad, whom I represent, from having any representation at this annual meeting and to deprive them of their rights. I give notice now that this meeting will be declared illegal as soon as I can take the necessary steps to do so.

The filing of this protest at the close of the meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Hawaii yesterday afternoon, by Col. G. Macfarlane, who came to Honolulu as the representative of the mainland stockholders of the institution, foreshadowed the steps which will follow the meeting, at which President Cecil Brown ruled that the old board was re-elected by a vote of 2958 shares. There was some little friction between the President and the representative of the Anglo-California bank, the parent institution, and the ruling out of all mainland proxies practically left the meeting without a quorum of shares voting.

The action, however, will not have any ill effect upon several matters pending, one of them being the floating of the Kona Sugar Company bonds. Col. Macfarlane said last evening that despite the fact that the San Francisco stockholders had been deprived of their votes, he had stated to the people in the savings institution, which is allied to the other bank, that if the proposal of the Kona Company was reduced to a banking proposition he would authorize the drawing upon San Francisco for the cash necessary to carry on the business. The meeting was held in the directors' room of the institution. The contest for the supremacy between Cecil Brown and Col. George W. Macfarlane commenced from the moment that the President opened the meeting, the President ruling out the proxies of Col. Macfarlane as each was presented, as not having been stamped with revenue stamps as required by law. Cecil Brown sprung his action when Col. Macfarlane presented the proxy of Allen Macfarlane, as her natural guardian. Brown, who presided at the meeting, promptly ruled the proxy out as he stated that Col. Macfarlane was not her guardian by order of court. This action of the President indicated how the balance of the meeting would go, and succeeding events at the meeting showed that this was true.

The result of the afternoon's proceedings was that the old Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: Cecil Brown, August Dreier, Mark Robinson, Gilbert J. Waller and James F. Morgan.

The directors will elect the officers of the bank, these being the President, Vice-President and cashier.

Col. Macfarlane at the close of the meeting filed with the cashier a protest against the proceedings, claiming that they were arbitrary and illegal, after which the directors adjourned their meeting.

There was ginger in the meeting from start to finish, and although the meeting resolved itself into an executive session upon the motion of A. S. Humphreys, representing the interests of Mrs. Julia Afong, the proceedings up to the passing of that motion, were of a public nature.

Those present were Cecil Brown, President; Mark Robinson, Vice-President; W. G. Cooper, cashier; Frank Hustace, Fred Lewis, Harry Armitage, Judges of election; August Dreier, E. I. Spaulding, Judge Humphreys, Gilbert J. Waller, L. C. Ables, J. O. Carter, E. A. Wodehouse, Fred Whitney, L. L. McCandless, C. L. Rhodes, W. M. Graham, E. A. Wodehouse, G. L. Bigelow, Fred Wundenburg.

The statistics of votes present, cast, and ruled out of the contest by the President, are as follows:

2958 Legal votes cast 2958
2292 Ruled out, not being stamped as required by law 2292
107 Shares not represented by the owners 107
500 Shares owned by the Campbell Estate not voted because ruled out by the president as the trustees could not agree 500
33 Shares owned by Col. Macfarlane not voted 33
5000 Shares, representing the capital stock of the Bank 5000

When the meeting opened Cecil Brown held proxies representing a total of 2105 shares out of the total of 5000, not including the 500 shares of the Campbell Estate, of which he is one of the trustees, the other two being J. O. Carter, and Mrs. Samuel Parker (formerly Mrs. Abigail Campbell). Mr. Brown practically represented all of the Hawaiian stockholders, with the exception of sixty-seven belonging to Mrs. Julia Afong, represented by Judge Humphreys. Taking out Mr. Brown's 2105 votes left a total of 2895 in the field against his end of the fight. Eliminating the 500 votes of the Campbell Estate from the balance, left a total still opposed to the Brown interests of 2395. As the President ruled 2292 votes out of the contest, nullifying their force, there were but 603 votes opposed to him, not computing the Campbell or Afong shares.

Cecil Brown opened the meeting at 3 o'clock, stating that it had been called according to the by-laws. He requested Cashier Cooper to call the stock-

holders to see how the shares were represented.

Col. Macfarlane stated at that moment that as soon as this was done he would move an adjournment for thirty days.

The first name called was that of Allen Macfarlane. Col. Macfarlane responded, holding a proxy in his hand, and saying that he was her natural guardian. Cecil Brown objected to the receipt of the vote on the ground that unless he was the guardian appointed by the court he could not represent the person mentioned. Col. Macfarlane stated he would simply file the proxy leaving the matter to the stockholders to decide upon the merits of his representation of the shares in question.

Mr. Brown promptly replied: "I rule it out. As the presiding officer at this meeting I rule it out. You will please disregard that vote, Mr. Cashier."

To another holding of the Hawaiian shares the proxy for which was held by Col. Macfarlane, Mr. Brown said he would like to have all proxies filed with the cashier. He ruled that otherwise they would not be received. Col. Macfarlane asked whether it was not customary to file them with the Secretary. Instead of the cashier, Mr. Brown stated that the National Bank of Hawaii had no Secretary, the cashier acting in that capacity. Col. Macfarlane then filed the proxies with Mr. Cooper. Mr. Brown thereupon ruled them out because they had not been stamped as required by the Internal Revenue Department, and would not be acted upon. Col. Macfarlane offered the proxy for H. F. Allen, and it met the same fate.

Judge Humphreys, noting the absence of a Republican reporter, then moved that the members of the press be excluded from the meeting, as he did not think it right to have discussion which might affect the financial standing of the institution made public. Col. Macfarlane seconded the motion. Mr. Brown stated that one of the reporters present was a stockholder.

Judge Humphreys withdrew his request in so far as it affected this newspaperman, but asked that it apply to the remaining member of the fraternity. The request was acceded to and the non-stockholding newspaperman retired.

Following this episode the fight was waged on the question of whether or not the 500 shares of the Campbell estate could be voted. Col. Macfarlane stated that Mrs. Samuel Parker's (formerly Mrs. Abigail Campbell) letter asking for an adjournment for thirty days, Cecil Brown, as one of the trustees, opposed the introduction of the letter, saying that he knew the signature of Mrs. Abigail Campbell, and not that of Mrs. Samuel Parker. It was also brought to light that in voting bank stock in a national bank all the trustees had to vote the stock. Mr. Brown ruled that J. O. Carter, one of the trustees, could not vote the stock, making a disagreement at once. The result was that the Campbell Estate stock was tied up. Col. Macfarlane objected and was given an opportunity to file his protest in writing with the directors.

After the reading of the minutes of the former meeting, Mr. Brown presented a report of the business done by the National Bank of Hawaii, as follows:

CECIL BROWN'S REPORT.
To the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu: Gentlemen—Under the provisions of the National Banking Act, all National Banks must hold their annual meetings in January of each year on the day specified in the Articles of Association, and almost every National Bank in its Articles of Association has fixed upon the second Tuesday of January as that day, and hence our meeting. Although this institution has been doing business for but fifteen months, this will be our second meeting, the first covering the period from October, 1900, to January 1st, 1901, and the present from January 1st, 1901, to December 31st, 1901.

Since our last meeting the Board of Directors concluded to change the place of business of the institution, the old quarters becoming too small and cramped by reason of increasing business and the need of more help, and made arrangements for the present quarters with the McIntyre Building Co. Ltd. for a term of ten years at a yearly rental of \$500 a month.

The First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, has its place of business on Port street in a part of the premises leased to us, thus reducing our rent by \$100 a month.

The removal from the old to the new quarters have entailed an expense of over \$7,000 for fixtures, etc., actually needed, and we have today the finest banking offices in the Territory. These fixtures will be carried on the books as an asset and be gradually written off. The business since the last meeting of stockholders has greatly increased, and we feel perfectly justified from that fact in making the move we have done, and in making the expenditures caused by such removal, and also feel sure that the future business of the institution will justify this action.

The gross profits for the year have been \$76,243.30, and the expenses \$5,569.31, loss of currency per "Rio de Janeiro," 1902, premium written off U. S. bonds \$251.72, leaving a net profit for the year's business of \$70,422.27, out of which has been paid a dividend of five per cent, per annum, paid semi-annually. The sum of \$35,000 has been carried to surplus account, and the balance of \$25,422.27 to Profit and Loss account. Mr. W. G. Cooper, the cashier, has prepared a balance sheet, copies of which are to be distributed amongst you.

The Judges of Election for this meeting who are to superintend the election of Directors, are Messrs. H. F. Lewis, Frank Hustace and Harry Armitage. The present Board of Directors consists of Messrs. M. P. Robinson, G. J. Waller, L. L. McCandless, August Dreier and Cecil Brown, who are all eligible for re-election, and ask for a re-election at your hands. In this connection the writer deems it proper and necessary in his own behalf to make a statement as to what were and may be now the intentions of the correspondents of this bank in San Francisco in relation to the office of president. Their intention accidentally became known to the present incumbent, and had it not been that a mistake was made by them as to the date of the annual meeting, in all probability this intention would have been carried through, and that without a majority of the stockholders being aware or cognizant of what was intended. The following is what was intended, as learned from outsiders, i. e., not the correspondents. It was the intention to name a Board of Directors, leaving the present incumbent out. The president of the bank must be a director, and is elected to that position by the directors, the

THE STARTLING RESULTS OF A TOUR BEHIND OAHU JAIL

PERCHED upon the steps of the church whose presence once served to secure legal action, which resulted in the cleansing of the moral atmosphere of the district beyond the prison walls, Porto Ricans nightly make night hideous with ribald song and raucous oaths. Where once the stockade of a yoshiwara hid from the eyes of the passer the enormities within, now fronting his darkened windows there dance nightly a troupe of new comers, whose conduct is such an offense to decency that it is well that the road to jail is not one which is travelled with frequency by the good citizen.

Where once resided the hundreds of Japanese women, confined within walls and never showing themselves upon the streets, now stands a gloomy pile, stockade torn down and houses dark, save for the room of the caretaker. It is not within the same walls that the new post of the district has more and physical odors finds home. The women whose brazen conduct defies the night and makes it impossible for one to ride through the district in peace during that time, are housed elsewhere. All along the road down to the very loop, there are small houses where reside the Japanese who formerly lived within the walls. Some of these are nightly ablaze with light, while all along the way there are women standing to catch the attention of the traveller. But these are not more than a small portion of the hundreds who formerly lived in the district. The larger part of the horde spends the day in the square of the shacks, but as the sun goes down they take to hacks and spread themselves over the districts which are known as the finest residence sections of the city. Hardly a soda water shop but holds its quota, but the district which once knew them has been given over to the darker skinned mestizos, the unclean beauties of the Atlantic islands.

In spite of the closing of the hundreds of apartments of the old yoshiwara the influx of the Porto Ricans has not diminished the accommodations of the district. Very largely these new tenants have found their homes in the opposition stockade, which was erected there while the district was in the height of its prosperity. The Honolulu Investment Company at that time had a request from a Japanese speculator to put up for him a row of buildings from which to take the stock of the district, and to pay a stated rental for the outfit, if put up on his plans. The investment was quite a good one, and the buildings in three rows went up, and were put to the use for which they

stockholders electing the directors, and in connection with moving into our present quarters, would have shown fully 11 per cent per annum net, and we think that the stockholders have every cause for congratulation at the steady improvement in the net earnings of the bank as above shown from period to period.

The First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Ltd., which is operated under the territorial laws, and does also a remunerative business, and has paid the same dividend, the services rendered were evidently not taken into consideration by them, the writer being its president, also, and serving as such without any remuneration whatever.

If the majority of the stockholders, or the correspondents were dissatisfied, it is not that in all fairness some notification of disapproval or dissatisfaction as to the management or services should have been communicated to the present incumbent direct.

**AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA
WARDED OFF.**
"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest, and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions, and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years, and have never known it to fail," says Jas. Prendergast, merchant, Annette Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly ward off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Last night the members of the Scottish Thistle Club met and presented their treasurer, J. H. Cotton, with a handsome gold fountain pen. Mr. Cotton leaves shortly for Scotland on a six months' vacation.

During the existence of the National Bank the gross earnings have been as follows: The operating expenses were \$33,427.25. Loss written off currency shipped on the "Rio de Janeiro" 802.00. Premium written off U. S. bonds 2,511.72. Dividends paid 31,229.00. Leaving a net balance carried to profit and loss of 24,059.39. This added to the balance brought forward from the First American Bank of 21,810.00. Gives a total of \$45,869.39. Of which \$45,000 has been placed to reserve account, leaving a balance in undivided profits of \$869.39. Our United States 2 per cent bonds stand us on the books to date: Principal \$250,000. Premium 12,000. And during the past year, as above stated, we have written off about \$3,000 of the amount of premium, notwithstanding the fact that the present market value of these bonds is 109 in New York, leaving a surplus at the present time in this account of over \$10,000. Our profits for the last period, had it

were intended, for a time. It was only a few months, however, until the issue found that there was not enough in it to permit him to continue his business. He gave up, and since that time the Investment Company has been in control of the place. So it was that the breaking up of the stockade meant the tearing down of the fences around the rows of rooms, but the two great gates which creakingly slide along the ways, stand to testify to the purposes for which the place was intended.

The place was deserted for many months. It was an expense to the owners, and the caretaker who guarded it from destruction alone saw the inside of the place. The ghosts gave way to a tropical folk, and though they came from the plantations where they had first gone from the ships which brought them, they had none of the ways of the cane-field when they struck the town, but rather the touches of character which had made some of them the terrors of Ponce and San Juan. They wanted not only a place to sleep, but a business settlement as well, and thus it was that the Japanese who took care of the erstwhile deserted stockade of the Honolulu Investment Company found trade increasing, and where he alone had trod the walks and his own footfalls made the only echoes, he now had some returns to make to the owners. The rooms appealed to the derelicts in a way, for they were cheap at \$3 a month, and so it was that finally, as at present, there came to live within the skeleton fence which had been thought to conceal the ways of Japanese, something more than a dozen of the Porto Ricans, women of course, not counting the hangers-on whose number was as great, and who, as alleged husbands, brothers and fathers, posed as the heads of families.

They are still there. They make the night hideous along the main road and disappear into their burrows in the Investment Company's block. They have no other excuse for their existence. Their ways are known and the officials of the company are cognizant of the uses to which their property is put. In fact, Secretary Emmet May of the Honolulu Investment Company said yesterday that only a few days ago he had to go to the block and settle a difference between several of the inmates of the block, by telling the Japanese to throw them out of the house. But he said that the owners of the block were not doing anything more than others who own property in the same district.

not been for the extraordinary expense in connection with moving into our present quarters, would have shown fully 11 per cent per annum net, and we think that the stockholders have every cause for congratulation at the steady improvement in the net earnings of the bank as above shown from period to period.

The First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Ltd., which is operated under the territorial laws, and does also a remunerative business, and has paid the same dividend, the services rendered were evidently not taken into consideration by them, the writer being its president, also, and serving as such without any remuneration whatever.

If the majority of the stockholders, or the correspondents were dissatisfied, it is not that in all fairness some notification of disapproval or dissatisfaction as to the management or services should have been communicated to the present incumbent direct.

Last night the members of the Scottish Thistle Club met and presented their treasurer, J. H. Cotton, with a handsome gold fountain pen. Mr. Cotton leaves shortly for Scotland on a six months' vacation.

During the existence of the National Bank the gross earnings have been as follows: The operating expenses were \$33,427.25. Loss written off currency shipped on the "Rio de Janeiro" 802.00. Premium written off U. S. bonds 2,511.72. Dividends paid 31,229.00. Leaving a net balance carried to profit and loss of 24,059.39. This added to the balance brought forward from the First American Bank of 21,810.00. Gives a total of \$45,869.39. Of which \$45,000 has been placed to reserve account, leaving a balance in undivided profits of \$869.39. Our United States 2 per cent bonds stand us on the books to date: Principal \$250,000. Premium 12,000. And during the past year, as above stated, we have written off about \$3,000 of the amount of premium, notwithstanding the fact that the present market value of these bonds is 109 in New York, leaving a surplus at the present time in this account of over \$10,000. Our profits for the last period, had it

not been for the extraordinary expense in connection with moving into our present quarters, would have shown fully 11 per cent per annum net, and we think that the stockholders have every cause for congratulation at the steady improvement in the net earnings of the bank as above shown from period to period.

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SUGAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Sugar imports into the United States in the calendar year 1901 will exceed those of any preceding year by about 25,000,000 pounds, and the cost will be greater than any preceding year except 1893, when prices were unusually high. The total importations of sugar in the year about to end will, according to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, aggregate 4,670,000,000 pounds, and the cost about \$115,000,000. The highest record of sugar importations in any preceding year was, in quantity, those of 1892, 4,399,749,078 pounds; while in value, the figures of 1893 made the highest record, \$122,083,217.

The estimate of the Bureau of Statistics for the calendar year 1901 is based upon the actual figures of importations from foreign countries for ten months ending with October, to which are added the actual figures of sugar shipped from Hawaii to the United States. To these are added estimates for November and December, both from foreign countries and Hawaii, and for the full year from Porto Rican and Porto Rican figures being necessary by reason of the fact that commerce with those islands is no longer included in the statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States. This shows an increase of about 30 per cent in the sugar importations into the United States in the decade, the figures for 1891 being 3,673,783,854 pounds, against 4,670,000,000 in 1901, the actual increase in the decade thus being in round terms, 1,000,000,000 pounds. The enormous quantity can perhaps be better realized when it is stated that accepting the average cargo at 60,000 pounds, the sugar importations of 1901 would be sufficient to load 78,000 cars. In addition to this enormous figure of 4,670,000,000 pounds imported, the sugar production in the United States for the year is presumably about 600,000,000 pounds, this having been about the annual average during recent years.

Of this 4,600,000,000 pounds of sugar imported into the United States in 1901, more than 4,000,000,000, or fully 85 per cent, is cane sugar from the tropics. The remainder is chiefly beet sugar, chiefly from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In the ten months ending with October, the importations of beet sugar amounted to about 250,000,000 pounds, out of a total importation of more than 4,000,000,000 pounds. Of the more than 4,000,000,000 pounds of cane sugar imported during the year, about 30 per cent comes from Cuba, about 15 per cent from the East Indies, and the remainder chiefly from the West Indies and Central and South American countries.

The following table shows the total sugar importations, quantity and value, by calendar years from 1891 to 1901, November and December, 1901, being estimated:

Year—	Pounds.	Value.
1891	3,673,783,854	\$109,512,874
1892	3,612,726,325	106,211,573
1893	3,810,970,163	122,083,217
1894	4,022,060,497	109,084,314
1895	3,579,824,754	69,767,828
1896	4,108,191,201	96,214,483
1897	4,101,211,595	87,729,142
1898	3,427,260,146	77,331,097
1899	4,239,749,078	108,124,919
1900	4,077,029,225	103,742,493
1901 (estimated)	4,670,000,000	115,000,000

*Including 399,000,000 pounds, valued at \$12,000,000, estimated imports from Hawaii from June 1 to December 31.

WILL GO ON TO WASHINGTON

E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, will leave on the Alameda today for an official visit to Washington. He will take with him the maps, leases, and various data relating to the public lands in Hawaii. Mr. Boyd will lay before the Commissioner of Public Lands and Congress all possible information of conditions relative to public lands in the Territory. He will probably recommend some changes in the land bill introduced by Delegate Wilcox, some portions of which he considers impracticable in application to the peculiar conditions in Hawaii. He will report also on water privileges and projects, concerning which Congress is very anxious for information.

The probate records show the estate of the late James Campbell to be in a trust which will remain so for twenty years beyond the death of the last survivor. The estate is to be kept intact. The records showed the property to be worth over \$2,000,000, a year ago.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Sore Throat, Cures Sore on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. ALL CHIEF DRUGGISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes obtained by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort and Merchant Streets, and Bethel Street, Honolulu.

Dealers in Hardware and General Merchandise.

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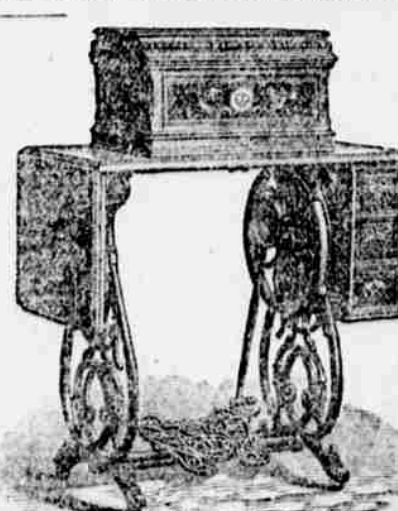
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Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY JANUARY 17.

Every Asiatic in a trade or clerkship deprives Hawaii of the help of one white man in making this Territory American.

The burglar alarm has never been a frill of Honolulu house-furnishing, but the chances are that there will soon be a market for it.

Historian MacLay being out of a job, it is up to Admiral Sampson to do something for him out of that fortune in shore-leave prize money.

A public banking battle is a novelty in Hawaii, but as time goes on our insular peace finds it more and more difficult to escape unexpected jolts.

Local interest in Marconi's long-distance scheme will be increased by the news that he proposes to send messages 2000 miles for one cent a word.

Good for Judge Wilcox. Yesterday he gave six Porto Rican vagrants three months apiece. This is a good beginning towards some useful severity.

The Missouri W. C. T. U. protested against baptizing with wine the new battleship named after that State. This is a queer wrinkle of reform. If the bottle was not smashed on the bow of the new ship somebody would have drunk its contents. Which course should temperance reformers prefer?

The temperance people, by starting in to agitate, are doing the best possible service to their cause. No reform can be made unless the people are first aroused to the need of it. A fight against Tammany in New York began at least three years before election day. To postpone it until the polls are open would be to ordain defeat. Here in Hawaii not too much time can be given to any campaign of moral education.

The new direct line to the Philippines, the vessels of which are expected to start in the early summer, will keep up Honolulu's present quota of mail service and perhaps improve upon it. As the ships will not take soldier passengers, other vessels, under private contract, must be requisitioned. So, on the whole, Honolulu, which is likely to be a port of call, may be served better than it is under the transport system.

Mr. Bryan has cleaned up a profit of \$40,000 from the first year of the Commoner. He would have only got \$10,000 more cash income by being President. Such a showing is unusual in the national industry of starting papers, but Mr. Bryan is an unusual man. The sum named is larger, in all probability, than the net returns to Horace Greeley of any ten years' service on the New York Tribune. Greeley was nearly a bankrupt when he died, but Bryan bids fairly to round out his journalistic career as a plutocrat.

The Rapid Transit line will soon be at Waikiki, arrangements having been made to push it right along. This service will be a great boon to residents and property-owners there, as the tramcars on the Waikiki line are particularly slow and filthy. We shall look for much development to follow the advent of the electric cars in Waikiki, as it seems probable that the owners of the valuable sea frontage between Diamond and Koko heads will eventually make it an object to the Rapid Transit Company to give them a regular service.

Instead of sending government seeds to the official bureaus of agriculture for distribution, Delegate Wilcox sends them to private parties. One of his Home Rule colleagues has an office stacked with packages of vegetable seeds which are likely to stay there until they rot. Flower seeds Wilcox sends to his wife, on the idea, probably, that public property is a private snap. This quality of public service along with his adoption of a California scheme to dump mainland lepers here and his choice of a youth from Connecticut for an Annapolis cadetship, shows that Wilcox has not even a primary understanding of his duties. It is no wonder that his influence in Congress is not to be compared with that of the chief doorkeeper.

The long captivity of Geronimo and his fellow Apaches is about to end. When this redoubtable chief surrendered to Lieut. Gatewood of Lawton's command, he was sent to Florida with some 300 others. For months he had been pursued by cavalry on both sides of the Mexican line and not until he had made a trail 2000 miles long, did the sturdy old warrior give up. The Florida experience of the braves was a civilizing one, although, used as they were to the dry, bracing air of their southwestern mesas, they were displeased with the humid heats of their penitentiary home. But they were made to work, and in time Geronimo, as the head of his community, became a justice of the peace. Years later the tribal remnant was sent into the middle West. The Indians wanted to return to Arizona, but the protests of people there and in the neighboring territory impelled the government to keep them where they were. However, the present plan is to give them lands in severalty and make them good farmers and stock-raisers.

CUBAN SUGAR.

The more that is seen in Hawaii of the Spanish-negroid type of laborer or of the pure negro type, the less does it appear that Cuba, as a possible future competitor of our own in the American market, will achieve more than a fraction of its full productive capacity.

If Hawaii were compelled to depend upon the degenerate Porto Ricans or upon such blacks as were brought here from Tennessee, for the success of its sugar industry, it would soon feel like dropping sugar for good. For Cuba, however, there is no other recourse unless Asiatics can be induced to come in as laborers and take the chances of a row with the natives. People of the Porto Rican class, though more turbulent, form the entire labor supply of the great West Indian island. That they are lazy, shiftless and of merely intermittent activity, is plain to those who know them and may be judged by others who have become familiar with their congeners, the Porto Ricans, the Filipinos and the Central Americans. Serious as our own labor problems have been, those of Cuba loom up in vastly greater magnitude; and they are of a nature to affect the use of any large blocks of American capital in that island.

As to whether Cuba can import Asiatic labor there are many elements of doubt. Should she try to deluge the land with Chinese, the organized labor of the United States would press Congress for legislation hostile to her sugar interests. The government of Japan does not care to send large numbers of its coolies into any American possession, present or prospective; and it prefers to keep such wayfarers as may go abroad in search of work on the shores of the Pacific, whence they can go home quickly and at comparatively small expense when needed for military purposes.

Even should such laborers be sought by Cuban planters, it is doubtful if the native island authorities in whom the political control of the land must reside, would be able to hold their ground against the protests of the Cuban people. The latter do not care to work either steadily or well; but at times hunger compels them to earn wages and they do not want to see the way to a job blocked by alien labor. It would be to stake the political life of a Cuban President and Congress, to enter upon a course which the lowest class in the constituency would regard as an affront.

What we have to contemplate, therefore, is a Cuban sugar yield of no great volume per acre of land cultivated. As the per capita use of sugar is all the time growing, is it not probable that, as time goes on, there will be no marked diminution of the price of the commodity owing to Cuban competition? May not the supply have trouble in getting ahead of the growing and importunate demand.

SHOULD ENFORCE THE LAW.

Crime is becoming too frequent in this city. Public opinion demands that something shall be done to suppress it. There are two ways: One is to increase the numbers and improve the efficiency of the police force. The other is to persuade the District Magistrate to be more severe in his sentences. The first plan would be expensive; the second only requires the Judge to do his duty without taking too much counsel from his natural kindness of heart. With vagrants swarming about and hold-up happening and the devil to pay generally, it is time that this judicial kindness should be made to benefit the public rather than the criminal class.

During December there were thirty-six arrests, twenty-two convictions in police court, mostly with light sentences, and twenty-eight discharges. All a vagrant needed to do to get off was to tell the Judge he had been looking for work and could not find it. This excuse in a place where the lack of labor has become a crisis is not worth the breath that utters it. There is work enough for all. Ten to one the vagrant who escapes on such a plea will go out of the courtroom fully intent upon tapping a till or holding up a hack.

The hour is at hand for straight, untempered justice. A vagrant is a vagrant, for in Hawaii any man who is in health can find work to do. As a vagrant he should be sent where he can be made to mend our badly made streets and acquire thereby a disposition to toil afterwards for his own advantage. Kindness is thrown away on him.

We think, furthermore, if the severe policy is taken, the attractions Hawaii now seems to have for bad men on the coast will be neutralized. Word seems to have reached the Barbary Coast of San Francisco that Hawaii is a soft thing.

WASTED CHARITIES.

We trust that the local charities will take no notice of the appeals of Porto Rican vagrants for aid. If they do, these people will not work and plenty more Porto Ricans will leave the cane fields to live on the bounty of our philanthropists. If a Porto Rican wants work at good wages let him go to the plantations, where he belongs. We say "belongs," because the fare of all the Porto Ricans here was paid by our planters on the understanding that the people thus procured should labor in the fields. Many of them cheated their employers and came to town, where they are not wanted. Nothing ought to be done by the charities to keep them here; on the contrary, everything should be done, both by the charities and the police, to drive them away. The funds of our philanthropic bodies are for the deserving poor, not for the lazy proletariat.

No man has filled the welkin with more noise during the past few years than Senator "Russell"—real name unknown. The burden of his lay has been the unholy greed of the "sugarocracy" to hold all the offices. Yet here we find the Senator holding two, which is contrary to law, and refusing to give up either. This probably shows the effect of living in a place hemmed in by sugar cane. Imperceptibly but surely the noble reformer, unsinistered from birth, has taken the hue of his surroundings and has become an office-seeking octopus.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Springfield Republican does a public service by explaining, in a matter-of-fact way, the nature of the wireless telegraph. It says that a certain kind of electricity tends to travel like waves made by dropping a stone in a pond—in all directions. But it travels farthest and with least resistance in those directions where it finds the best conductors for it. Some substances are better conductors than others. Glass and rubber are non-conductors, so-called, as you may see by looking at the rubber covering of wires on the street car system, or the glass insulators on a telegraph pole. Metals, such as iron, steel and copper, are first-class conductors, and that is why wire is used for telegraph and telephone and electric light purposes. Water and the earth are conductors of electricity, and so is the atmosphere. When Benjamin Franklin, by his famous experiment with the kite, proved that lightning is nothing but electricity, he also proved that the atmosphere is a conductor, for a bolt of lightning may travel many miles before striking the earth. Mere space, finally, is a conductor of electricity, as you can prove by passing a current through a vacuum.

As soon as one comprehends that electrical waves can move in space without the conventional wire conductors, it is evident that the question of telegraphy with wires or without wires must depend largely upon the transmitting and receiving apparatus. Wires hitherto have been used because, with the apparatus available for sending and receiving electric currents, they have afforded the best results; indeed, for considerable distances they afforded the only results that could be depended upon. Even with wire as a conductor, far more delicate receiving instruments have to be used on an Atlantic cable than on a circuit between Springfield and Buffalo. Now Marconi is by no means the first one to experiment with wireless telegraphy. Many men have been working at the problem for years. And essentially their problem has been to perfect apparatus at one end which would generate electric waves strong enough to travel long distances, with mere space as the conductor, and apparatus at the other end sensitive enough to receive and record those waves.

The transmitting and receiving apparatus thus far developed is complicated, and one needs some technical knowledge to understand it. You will reach much about Hertzian waves in this connection. Hertzian waves are waves of electricity. Hertz was a German professor, who died in 1894. He was the first man to prove by experiment that whenever in any circuit electro-magnetic changes are brought about, as when an induction coil is in action, the disturbances are transmitted in all directions, bringing about similar changes in neighboring conductors. His great work was to show that these disturbances are transmitted by means of vibrations of the luminiferous ether (which is assumed by physicists to fill all space), and also to show the character, and measure the velocity of those waves. The wireless telegrapher, therefore, first generates Hertzian waves of electricity into space. Gen. Greig, head of the United States army signal service, in describing the transmitter used by the signal corps in experiments, over two years ago, reported that he used a coil in oil, "energized by a three-quarter horse-power rotary transformer, furnishing 125 volts alternating potential, an arrangement making a very powerful and efficient source of Hertzian radiation." Marconi used at that time a Ruhmkorff coil. According to present methods, the Hertzian waves are transmitted by the generator through a wire to the top of a high pole, and that is where the jumping-off place is.

From the top of the pole, the Hertzian waves are radiated off into space. About one-fifth of a horse-power is necessary to send them sixty miles at once, and a 1000-mile range, it is said, ought not to require much more than 3½ horse-power, provided the energy can be utilized. To send the waves across the Atlantic, the problem of transmission is a question of propelling force. The Hertzian waves follow the curvature of the earth.

Marconi improved the receiving apparatus by discovering, or inventing, what is known as the "coherer," which consists of a ball working on an arm attached to the armature of an electro-magnet in the circuit of the "coherer," or receiver. But that aside, enough has been said to show that this apparatus, both sending and receiving, is highly technical, and difficult to be understood in detail by one who is no electrician, or has never witnessed experiments in wireless telegraphy. Suffice it to say that when Marconi, the other day, in Newfoundland, received the wireless message from the coast of England, he flew a kite in the air, and from the kite was suspended a wire connecting with his receiving instrument. The Hertzian waves had passed over the ocean from the tall pole on the England coast, and had struck the wire on the kite in Newfoundland. The electric vibrations were thus transmitted to Marconi's delicately adjusted receiver, and read by him exactly as they had been sent across 1800 miles of ocean.

Marconi's system uses the atmosphere as a conductor. Nicola Tesla, it is understood, is experimenting on a system that uses the earth as a conductor. It seems safe to predict that science will completely master the field of wireless communication through long distances before many years have passed. Evidently the experimenters are only in the infancy of the art.

JANUARY 17TH.

Nine years ago today the revolution which overthrew the royal government of Hawaii came and passed. The people of this place saw a kingdom at sunrise and at sunset a land with an ad interim government, the object of which was annexation to the United States.

It was a fateful day, one productive of both good and ill, but mostly of good. There was not much use in trying to keep Hawaii independent. Irrespective of the quarrel between the Queen and the Good Government party it was enough to know that the trend of events the world over was towards the absorption of small insular states by great mainland powers. Given a war on the Pacific and any first-class maritime power, in extremities for a base, would not respect the integrity of Hawaii. Especially would that be true of a nation at war with the United States. Each power would try for the group; one or the other would succeed.

This helplessness in the midst of a wide-sea made annexation a process of destiny. Fortunately the group was absorbed in the end by a free State. Union with the United States was postponed for five years, but the delay only emphasized the fact that separate existence could not be maintained. The Japanese sent alleged free laborers and students here whose object was to secure the ballot on the same terms as other foreigners; and this, in the final analysis, meant an Asiatic Legislature and Executive. Annexation at whatever cost was better than that.

On the whole the results of the cessation of 1898 have been beneficial. Stable government has come; values have vastly increased; Honolulu has grown, and the islands have absorbed millions of new capital; the incidental worries coming of the change are passing away. What new troubles we have are small beside the greater ones we have escaped.

And what a change politically! The incensed Royalists of nine years ago are now appealing to Washington to remove the old annexationists from power because they are not—as the Royalists declare—willing to "develop the Territory on American lines."

Fellow-citizens: Be careful that you don't shoot the milkman, the policeman or the boy who delivers papers before sunrise! Don't get so nervous as to open fire before you know you are doing your duty. A dark-lantern is a good thing to use before hot lead is sent flying.

We hope the Republicans of the big island will succeed in getting together on the question of a committeeman to fill the vacancy which now exists. At this distance we cannot precisely say what objections, if any, have been raised to Mr. Ridgway or to other men, but assuming that all are straight Republicans who do not undertake Home Rule politics, the choice of a member ought to be easy.

The great good that was done in 1896 by the Hawaiian handbook issued by Hon. Henry E. Cooper, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, justifies another and revised edition at public expense. The 1896 handbook had the effect of bringing agricultural colonists here and it was freely drawn upon by periodical writers. Private pamphlets of the kind are more or less under suspicion abroad, however accurate and otherwise valuable they may be; while the imprimatur of the government is taken as a guarantee that private land-sellers or other boomers had nothing to do with getting out the work.

LOCAL REVITIES.

The Chilean bark Alta is owned by Americans, but was built in Europe. She cannot, therefore, have an American registry.

Eight discharged artillerymen, and one soldier on three months' furlough, were passengers yesterday on the Alameda.

A. W. Pearson, manager of the Gazette Company, has gone to Hawaii for a few days. Secretary Crane is in charge during his absence.

Franz Buchholz, of Germany, was made a citizen of the United States by Judge Estee yesterday. Mr. Buchholz is the well-known farmer of Hawaii.

Frank Moreno, the King street boot-black, has been robbed of his watch and chain, and a pocketbook. He suspects a Porto Rican lad whom he sheltered for a night.

A Japanese, Tokio, had one leg broken and his skull fractured by being caught in a flywheel at the Harrison stone quarry in Kaimuki. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital and still lives.

A man was seen going home last night with a 22-calibre rifle on his shoulder. No concealed weapons, yet ready for the footpad. Up to the hour of going to press no casualties were reported.

A. C. Louison has donated to the Agricultural Department a 100-pound bag of coffee grown on his Hamakua plantation, which Jared Smith will forward to Secretary Wilson at Washington by the next steamer.

Edwin Akue, an Hawaiian youth, was struck by one of the government dump carts at Fort and Green streets yesterday morning and one leg was broken, and he was otherwise hurt. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital.

While the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh was on his way to his Judd street home recently he was accompanied to the very gate by two suspicious characters, but he left them so suddenly at his own home that he believes he thus escaped an assault.

"The Naked Truth," a journal of advertising published monthly in this city, appeared yesterday under the editorship of Charles R. Frazier. It contains sixteen pages of matter devoted to the good that comes from judicious advertising.

The two Nahiku water leases which will be put up at auction contain an area of about 1900 acres. The application was made by H. P. Baldwin for their sale, and the upset prices have been placed at \$4000 and \$10,000 a year, respectively.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Honolulu Stock Yards Company, held yesterday, it was decided to pay 25 per cent of the stock outstanding. When the real estate is sold it is probable that the shareholders will get back all they put in.

It is reported that the Pacific Heights Electric Railway Company has made overtures to S. T. Alexander, looking to the extension of the electric railway to Sugar Loaf, asking that he take stock for the amount he intended to donate for the Tantalus road.

Miss Katherine Kelley, secretary to Secretary Cooper, left yesterday on the Kinohi for a well earned vacation, which she will spend with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Stacker, at Oahu. This is Miss Kelley's first leave of absence for three years, and she will stay for a month on Hawaii.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, who, as Exalted Ruler of the Elks, journeyed to the Grand Lodge last year, yesterday received the jewel prize for the delegate who had traveled farthest to reach Milwaukee. The jewel is of gold, the Kik having ruby eyes, while a diamond rests between the horns.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." E. D. HICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

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H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 109,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,390,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 85,000,000
Total reichsmarks 93,390,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure: Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, a poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 111.

Mrs. N. W. Griswold, who has been critically ill for ten days past, is now out of danger.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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VAGRANTS MUST GET TO WORK Cane Field or the Rock Pile in Sight.

PORTO RICANS who will not work on the plantations will be made to work on the roads. There will be from this time a rounding up of the vagrants who have been infesting the streets, and it will be simply a question of labor, free or confined. There must be work done by every man who lives in the city or else he will be sent to the quarries.

This condition is the result of a consideration of the many questions arising out of the influx of Porto Ricans into the city by the trustees of the Sugar Planters' Association at a meeting yesterday, and the results were communicated to Sheriff Brown last evening. As a result he issued orders before the close of the day that there should be corralled all the vagrant Porto Ricans and that those already on hand should be held to await consideration under the new deal which is to be given to the many street corner warmers and beer joint frequenters, who will furnish the police with business during the next few days.

The High Sheriff was informed that there are plantations on the islands which will absorb 200 of the vagrant Porto Ricans, though it is known there will be trouble over the experiment. The members of the association have decided that some steps should be taken to relieve this city of the presence of the vagrant islanders, and they have found the means in the matter of a distribution of the supposed men among a great number of plantations. While the full list is not known, the following will be their share in caring for the Porto Ricans: Sprinklesville, Honokaa, Onomea, Olowalu, Union Mill, Lihue and several others. The plantations of Maui and Hawaii will take the majority of the men, who have been deserters, and so have found their way into the city. To make this possible and not conflict with the rule which debar the plantation hands from securing work on one plantation until they have had a discharge card from the one on which they last worked, that feature of the regulations was laid aside by the trustees in the case of the men covered by the present arrangement.

High Sheriff Brown is greatly pleased with the arrangement made and said last evening after describing it that he hoped to have the men here out of the city very soon. The grand roundup of the unemployed will begin this morning, and then will come the putting to work of the plans of the office to clear the city of such objectionable characters. In the cases of the men now in custody, their cases will be held over when they are called this morning, and the loafers will be given a chance to make good their allegations that they want to work, but cannot find anything to do. They will be given the opportunity of saving themselves from the reef, and if they do not take kindly to the plans which are being made for them they will have to break rock.

"We will have an interview with each of the men arrested," said the High Sheriff, last evening. "When they are brought in we will ascertain what they have to say as to being vagrants. Some of the men really have a good defense against a charge of vagrancy under our laws. They may have been honestly looking for work, and the proving of this would allow them to go free. We shall ask them if they want to work. If they say they do, well and good. We will furnish them with work on one of the plantations, any one they wish. Then they will be taken care of until the boat goes away. Should they say that they want work, but when they are given the chance to go to a plantation they should decline it that means go up stairs and stand a trial for vagrancy, and the chance, too, of having to go to the stone pile for three months. That I believe will bring them to time."

"Of course there is another matter. In the event of our sending any men to a plantation, if they will not work they will be under the surveillance of the police, and they will find themselves very soon up against a charge of vagrancy there, and there will be little chance for them to prove that they are willing to work, when they have been sent away from the city, and then should refuse to take advantage of the places we find for them."

Members of the Planters' Association said last evening that they believed there would be no further difficulty with the laborers, as the arrangement would be such as to enable the Sheriff to send out of the city men who really wish to work, and to the reef for long terms those who came here for the purpose of living without doing anything.

AGRICULTURISTS UNITE.

Technical Society Which Will Consider Work Being Done.

The men of this city working along agricultural lines met last evening at the office of the United States Experiment Station at the request of Mr. Jared G. Smith, to discuss some scheme whereby each man could come in touch with the different lines of work that are being carried on here. The result of the meeting was the formation of a technical society, which will meet every two weeks. The society is copied after the Agricultural Society at Washington, and will be conducted along similar lines.

BERRY'S COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR TWO WEEKS

THE SEMI-MONTHLY report of Berry's Commercial Agency, dealing with business in general during the past two weeks, is as follows:

A review of the past fortnight in financial doings reveals very little change in the market; money is still held tightly, although there is a better feeling existing among bankers and capitalists. As regards the outlook of things generally, we have weathered the hard times in good shape until the present time, and now all the plantations are grinding in earnest and sugar cargoes are being rapidly forwarded to market.

Three of the local banking institutions have announced that their receipts over the counter in the nature of deposits for the year 1901 aggregate \$3,413,818. With two banking institutions yet to be heard from, Honolulu need not be ashamed of her commercial progress.

Kona Sugar Company has at last secured a large loan, which will enable the company to harvest its crop and continue its operations. It is expected that the company will soon recover from its temporary embarrassment.

Sugar shares have been moving some. Olua is the favorite, both paid-up and assessable shares having advanced two points since the first of the year. Olua's mill is working to perfection and the cane is making an excellent showing. Olua changed hands at ninety-seven and a half; Waialua sold at fifty-six, and Ewa has declined to twenty-three and a quarter; Honouliuli has been made at one hundred and thirty; Onomea at twenty-three, and Kihel at ten dollars per share.

There has been considerable activity in Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company stock lately. A few shares have been sold as high as ninety-two and a half. The total receipts of the system already in operation, for December, amounted to over thirteen thousand dollars. This is a gain of over three thousand dollars for any previous month since the system has been in operation. Inter-island shares have sold at sixty dollars. The present quotations of this stock are: Fifty-seven and a half bid, sixty-five asked.

There have been very few sales of bonds recorded during the past two weeks.

There is nothing new to report in the real estate market.

The mortgage indebtedness of the Islands increased during 1901, \$1,415,947.40.

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report, \$1,391,777.

The following instruments have been filed since our last report:

41 Deeds	\$51,806.75
33 Mortgages	77,265.77
4 Chattel mortgages	12,538.77
27 Leases	6,764.00
3 Assignments of mortgages	
3 Powers of Attorney	
7 Bills of Sale	
2 Agreements	
2 Affidavits	
20 Mortgages no per cent	65,267.00
Total	\$77,835.77

Police Department Pestered for Permits

All day long yesterday High Sheriff Brown and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth were pestered with applications for permission to carry firearms. In the majority of cases the applicants were business and professional men, who stated that while they did not expect to be held up, they wanted to be prepared for emergencies, and as they had no desire to infringe the law, decided to ask for the necessary permit. Among the applicants were three doctors.

They were told by Sheriff Brown that he could give them no permit to carry a gun unless they were commissioned as special officers. He said, however, that if they thought they needed protection in the shape of a revolver, they could go ahead and carry one without interference from him, unless they shot some innocent person, in which case they were warned it would be hard with them.

"I'll guarantee," said Sheriff Brown to a reporter last night, "that if the audience at the Orpheum were searched, fifty guns would be found. I don't mind a man carrying a gun provided he brings a man at the end of it now and again."

"There are undoubtedly a lot of unemployed at present in town, but I am of the opinion that the present scarcity is exaggerated. People hear of a hold-up and think so much about it that they get to be afraid of their own shadows. Then, again, I am of the opinion that a lot of curiosity seekers are going around at night looking for footpads, burglars and the like. These individuals are seen prowling about in the dark by other persons, who in turn take them for footpads, and so the thing grows and the town is reported to be alive with criminals."

"I don't think that the Porto Rican has got quite enough in him to hold any one up. He gets hard up and hungry, and approaching an individual, asks him for assistance. He is taken for a highwayman and his reputation suffers. The negro is undoubtedly a bad man, and will not hesitate to back up his demand with a gun, or to shoot when cornered. We have had a lot of them here, and have run a number of them to earth. Then, again, the beach combers and deserters from vessels are with us, and when hard up, do not hesitate to obtain money by whatever means presents itself to them. In my opinion, however, Honolulu is not more afflicted than other ports in this respect."

"I am afraid that judging from the present run on firearms, some one is going to get hurt soon, who is innocent of wrong doing. For instance, a drunken man may step from the sidewalk to hail a hack, and being mistaken for a robber, may get plugged."

Several telephone messages were received at the police station last night with reference to night prowlers, but investigation revealed nothing. Beside the regular officers, a number of special constables were patrolling the streets, but up to a late hour last night nothing out of the way was reported.

About 9 o'clock last night a man was seen going down King street, near Thomas Square, carrying a rifle. On being questioned, he said that he had armed himself with a rifle because he did not want to run any risk of being

DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE

Wahiawa Colony is Doing Much Work.

DIVERSIFIED agriculture as demonstrated at the Wahiawa settlement on this island, has passed the experimental stages and the 1400 acres controlled by the association are now in a thriving condition, the products of temperate and torrid zones being raised thereon with equal facility. J. H. Townsend, until recently a member of the association, and now manager of the Townsend Undertaking Company, and who was one of the founders of the same, in answer to the argument that white men cannot work in the fields here, points to the white men of the colony who have for the past two years undertaken the task of producing upon the Wahiawa land the same products that are now being imported into the islands from California. He states, however, that the climate of Wahiawa is peculiarly adapted for white men to work in, and that it is far better than that of Southern California, Arizona and Texas. The climate of Wahiawa was what appealed to the Southern Californians who form the association, and led them to do there what they had done in their former home. Furthermore, it is a colony where Americans do most of the labor, there being twenty-five families resident of the association lands, with a total population of eighty-five souls.

"There is one feature about Wahiawa which makes it important to American farmers," said Mr. Townsend yesterday. "We do not get there the glare of the sun as you do in Honolulu. Wahiawa is located at an elevation of about 900 feet above sea level, the Koolau mountains extending from the southeast corner to the northeast part of the island, and forming a wall 2500 feet high behind us. Over this come trade winds during the spring, summer and fall. As this wind sweeps down over this high elevation it is always cool and pleasant, and all through the summer deep clouds float over us from the Koolau to the Waianae mountains, giving us one of the most delightful climates in the world. These deep clouds prevent the sun from glaring down upon us as elsewhere, enabling us to do our work in the fields without being discommoded."

"The quality of the land is suitable for the growing of oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, pears, pineapples, mulberries and figs. One fig tree which I planted twelve months ago, which was then about one foot high, has now about twenty-three matured figs. Peach trees which we set out a year ago each have now as many as thirty peaches and of a pretty good size, although only half grown. These trees have had a better growth than I have seen in many parts of Southern California. All the varieties of vegetables that can be grown in California do especially well at Wahiawa. Cabbages, beets, turnips, carrots, sweet corn and tomatoes thrive. We can beat the world in the raising of tomatoes, many of them growing as large as saucers."

"The watermelons grown there have a rare rich taste, many people here telling us that they prefer them to those received from California. Last year there were ten acres given over to the raising of watermelons. That crop realized \$1160. They were sold to dealers in Honolulu as they lay on the ground. This was realized within four months from the time we planted them. Pineapples are now being largely grown. These realize about \$200 an acre. There was some difficulty last year about getting water for irrigation, and the colonists had to depend upon rainfall. This year they have all the water they will need, and are getting at about half the cost for pumping that others have to pay for it."

The transportation problem is one of the difficulties in the way of giving the colonists a better share of profits on the products they raise for market. At present they have to team the products seven miles to reach Waialua railroad station, or ten miles to Pearl City station. They have high hopes that a railroad will some day cut through the Wahiawa property and come within a short distance of their lands, thus giving them a quicker outlet to Honolulu.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

January 9—William C. Achi and wife to Joseph P. de Costa, lots 21 and 22, block 9, Kapiolani tract, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$1,000.

January 10—C. W. Booth and wife to J. A. Buck, interest in grants 2304 and 1054, Waialua and Kamae, Hilo, Hawaii, Consideration, \$2,242.

Mary Barre (widow) to P. F. Ryan, portion of grant 3445, Kalaiki, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$1,500.

January 11—Thomas Metcalf, by Tr. et al., to H. Pecke, one-half of grant 882; one-half of grant 118, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$1.

Paul Neumann, by executor et al., to Thomas Metcalf, by trustee, one-fourth grant 882; one-fourth grant 118, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$1.

Paul Neumann, by executor et al., to E. M. Ikaika, by trustee, one-fourth of grant 882; one-fourth of grant 118, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$1.

January 12—M. G. Augustino and wife to J. Mendez, east half of lot 24, block 3, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$5.

J. Mendez and wife to M. G. Augustino, west half of lot 24, block 3, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$5.

J. Fernandez and wife to M. R. Campbell, patent 3383, Hanchanula, Kamae, Hawaii, Consideration, \$2,200.

Else et al., by attorney, to E. Paawela, R. P. 2014, Kul. 2246P; R. P. 5329; Kul. 2246S, Kahaluu, Koolau-poko, Oahu, Consideration, \$750.

E. Paawela to Jaz. H. Boyd, interest

in R. P. 2014, Kul. 2246P; interest in R. P. 5329, Kul. 2246S, Kahaluu, Koolau-poko, Oahu, Consideration, \$750.

Kani and wife to W. L. Lelei et al., R. P. 1564, Waialamouki, Kipahulu, Maui, Consideration, \$2.

List of deeds filed for record January 15, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.

John Emmeluth—W. C. Peacock. D

Iwaka—Kahuna. D

M. Kaia—H. Mohomoho. D

J. Svenson and husband—A. A. T. D

Anthón. D

Jas. M. Anthon—A. A. T. Anthon D

L. H. Anthon—A. A. T. Anthon D

J. A. Anthon—A. A. T. Anthon D

A. A. Anthon—M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd. D

Tr. Oahu College—E. G. Keen. D

W. R. Castle, Tr.—L. Figuerado. D

E. I. Kuhina et al.—Lau Sau Choi D

M. J. Payao and wife—M. C. Perreira Jr. D

January 16—

W. M. Ikaika—Alice Metcalf, Tr. D

E. R. Castle, Tr.—V. Rapose. D

The Palat Contract.

The Wilder Company and the Board of Health are at loggerheads over the palat contract for Molokai. The steamship company on Wednesday reneged with the board for shipping palat to vessels not belonging to the company, claiming that its contract covered the entire business. The members of the board, however, decided to keep the outside schooner running. President Sloggett stated that the service was most unsatisfactory and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

Auction SaleAT..... HONOKAA

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF HAWAII—IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of T. Fujitani, a bankrupt.

Public notice of sale of personal property of above named bankrupt, to the creditors of T. Fujitani, of Honokaa, Island of Hawaii, a bankrupt. Take notice that there will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, A. D. 1902, at the store formerly occupied by said T. Fujitani, at Honokaa, Island of Hawaii, by Jas. F. Morgan, auctioneer, all the personal property, store fixtures and stock in trade of the said T. Fujitani, contained in said store, as also, all the stock in trade, etc., formerly contained in the store of said bankrupt, at Paauhau, Hamakua, Island of Hawaii. Said property will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at said time and place, subject to the approval of the District Court of the United States for the District of Hawaii, in bankruptcy, pursuant to the order of Hon. M. M. Ester, Judge of said court.

Dated the 13th day of January, A. D. 1902.

WADE WARREN THAYER,
Trustee of T. Fujitani, a Bankrupt.

133 Different Articles OF UTILITY

This is the number displayed in our large King Street window.

Here is the Alphabetical List:

Axle Grease.
Ant Cups.
Ammonia.
Bell.
Butter Mould.
Blue Flame Stove.
Baby Bath.
Bread Board.
Bread Box.
Buck.
Bird Cage.
Bird Cage Hooks.
Brace.
Bit.
Beef Slicer.
Brackets.
Broiler.
Belows.
Chamber Pail.
Cake Box.
Clothes Line.
Chopping Tray.
Clothes Wringer.
Coffee Mill.
Clothes Basket.
Cane Knife.
Corn Popper.
Carpet Sweeper.
Carpet Beater.
Churn.
Door Mat.
Dish Cover.
Dust Brush.
Dish Pan.
Egg Carrier.
Egg Beater.
Feather Duster.
Floor Mop and Handle.
Floor Container.
Floor Brush.
Flaming Machine.
Family Grindstone.
Flat Iron.
File.
Fish Line.
Floor Sifter.
Grater.
Garden Fork.
Grass Shears.
Hoe.
Hose Reel.
Hanging Basket.
Hammers Oil.
Hammer.
Hatchet.
Ice Cream Freezer.
Ironing Board.
Ice Box.
Knife Tray.

Knife Board.
Knife Polish.
Lawn Mower.
Lawn Sprinkler.
Lantern.
Ladle.
Lap Board.
Lemon Squeezer.
Money Tilt.
Mallet.
Market Basket.
Meat Saw.
Metal Pol. sh.
Mouse Trap.
Milk Pail.
Meat Chopper.
Nest Eggs.
Oil Sieve.
Pitch Fork.
Pitch Mattock.
Palm Brush.
Potato Masher.
Rake.
Rat Trap.
Raisin Seeder.
Rolling Pin.
Scrub Brush.
Sink Strainer.
Strainer.
Sieve Brush.
Skimmer.
Sieve.
Scale.
Shovel.
Step Ladder.
Sawcapon.
Saw Cutter.
Salt Box.
Sponge Basket.
Shoe Brush.
Skimmer.
Stove.
Tumbler Brush.
Towel Rack.
Tobacco Cutter.
Tub.
Tea Pot.
Tea Kettle.
Toilet Stand.
Tray.
Waste Basket.
Whisk Broom.
Wrench.
Wood Saw.
Wheelbarrow.
Washboard.
Watering Can.
Wash Boiler.
Water Cooler.
Yard Broom.

W. W. Dimond & Co.,
LIMITED.

All Run Down No Appetite. Weak. Discouraged.

Warm climates always debilitate the nervous system. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate, and you go about downhearted and depressed. All this may be quickly changed with proper treatment.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, of 26 Erskine St., North Melbourne, Victoria, sends us her photograph and this letter:



"I had lost my appetite, was very weak, and all run down. Nothing did me good, and I was discouraged. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and it brought me right up to my usual health and strength. And I want to add a word here about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has cured me of such hard coughs and colds that I feel I could not do without it. For family remedies I rely on that word, 'Ayer's'."

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. Take just enough to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time
keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance
Co., Ltd. of London,
Scottish Union National Insurance
Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelm of Madgeburg General Insurance
Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides,
skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE

Regular line of Packets sailing
from New York to Honolulu
at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
87 Kibby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

Mr. Hedemann, of the Iron Works,
will leave in March for a European
tour.

"KING'S EVIL"

Those old English Kings made history. Those old English Kings were fast livers. Those old English Kings got sick.

One disease became so common to them as to be called "King's evil"—a royal disease. It is now among us—the well known scrofula. Those old English Kings handed it down, spread it through the nations, and here it is.

Too bad Scott's Emulsion was not made in time for those Kings. Scott's Emulsion is a positive cure for King's evil—or scrofula. It heals the sores, adds strength and flesh and brings good health.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

THE BEST

AT THE

LOWEST PRICE

AT

HOPP'S

The Holiday Season

Is over and business is getting down to a normal state, while we are getting down to business.

The Christmas trade kept everything on the jump, but now we begin to think of offering inducements for the January trade.

Fortunately, we are one of the few stores who find themselves with a salable stock after the holidays, and we have just the kind of goods the housekeeper wants to start the new year with. Perhaps the window shades are worn out, and the improvement would cost very little if you were to get from us now.

Hartshorn Window Shades
We will make them to order in any size or color.

Wicker Furniture
Is well adapted to this climate, because it is cool.
No other establishment in Honolulu has the stock of this ware that we have, and our prices are reasonable.

Rockers,
Straight back chair, couches, etc.
We also call attention to the excellent assortment of
WHITE ENAMELED IRON BEDSTEADS
and will be glad to have you call to see them.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

... USE ...

KOMEL SODA

At Home,

At the Club,

At Your Receptions,

and at all

Social Gatherings.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Island Orders Solicited.
Telephone Main 71.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL TROUBLES.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

SHUTS DOWN
ON WILDERContract is Made
for Carrying
Paiai.

(From Thursday's daily.)

AN ENORMOUS amount of business was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, matters which had been pending for nearly a month being cleared away. There were present President Sloggett, F. G. Smith, E. A. Mott-Smith, E. P. Dole, C. B. Cooper, W. L. Moore and Secretary Chas. C. Moore.

One of the most important matters considered was the protest of the Wilder Steamship Co., against the action of the board in giving carrying contracts to other than that company, but the board ignored the protest by making a new contract with Young Bros.

In a letter to the Board of Health, President C. S. Wright says: "We are advised that paiai is being carried from accessible ports on the island of Molokai to Kalaupapa by vessels other than those belonging to this company. Under tender made for transportation for the leper settlement this service was included."

"We presume that we have not been given this business through an oversight, but we would respectfully request that we have an expression from the Board of Health in reference to this matter."

The old tenders and contracts were forthwith examined and it was decided that they did not give the Wilder Company an exclusive right to the business of the board. Dr. Sloggett stated that the service of the Wilder Company had been far from satisfactory, and Superintendent Reynolds added that the cost was far greater than by schooner, as the steamship company insisted on carrying the paiai from Maui to Honolulu and from here to Molokai, at a cost of thirteen cents apiece. This, he said, was not only more costly, but the paiai was spoiled by being kept in the hold and held in transit for such a long period. He said also that often the boats were not able to land on the windward side of Molokai, and the paiai was left to spoil on the shores. Mr. Young appeared before the board and made an offer to carry the paiai from Maui to Molokai at the same rate now paid the steamship company. He said that he had a fifteen-ton boat fitted with a gasoline engine, and could give satisfaction. The proposition was acceptable to the board, and a committee consisting of Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith and F. G. Smith, was appointed to make temporary arrangements.

Young Brothers promise to be ready to start on the first trip Monday.

RECORDS ARE PUBLIC.
In response to a letter from George W. Smith, of Benson-Smith Co., asking that his bid for drugs be kept from his competitors, the board decided that all records of the department should be open to the public at all times. Mr. Smith suggested that his tender was now a contract, and therefore a matter of concern only to the Board of Health and himself. Mr. Dole took an entirely different view of the situation, stating that it was a public matter in which every taxpayer was interested, and the public had a right to all records of the board.

He stated further that there was no veritism shown in awarding the contracts, and the public should be made to see that there was nothing being concealed. Mr. Mott-Smith and Dr. Moore expressed the same views, and it was the unanimous opinion of the board that the bids should be always opened to the public, to either competitors, newspaper men or anyone else. The request of Mr. G. W. Smith was denied.

TO TRY TAROINA.
The board considered at some length reports upon the use of taroina in place of paiai, and finally decided to lay in a small supply for the settlement. A representative of the Hobson Drug Company appeared and made an extremely low price upon the flour to the board, but it was the belief of Superintendent Reynolds that the price, however low, was higher than the cost of obtaining from dry goods. Besides that, the lepers did not take kindly to the innovation, and he did not believe it was acceptable to them.

It was finally decided to make a trial of a small order to have on hand in case of emergency, when the paiai was short.

MORE REPORTS.
The report of Dr. Richard Oliver, resident physician at Molokai, for the month of December, showed that there had been fourteen deaths at the settlement during the month, twelve lepers, one kokua and one infant. The epidemic of chicken pox has passed away. The epidemic of malarial fever and erysipelas has also disappeared, there having been no new cases for several weeks, though a number of convalescents are still under treatment.

The report further showed that 223 patients were treated during the month; 111 were relieved, 112 cured.

In the report of Dr. R. M. Maister, resident physician at the insane asylum, he stated the total number of inmates to be 161, of which 124 were males and 37 females. During the month, 16 males and three females were received.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.
The following resolution was read and adopted:

Whereas, our esteemed friend and faithful co-laborer, Dr. J. S. Pratt, has been bereaved of a noble wife, and his children of a wise and affectionate mother; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, that we, the members of the Board of Health, tender to him and to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this great affliction.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1902.
E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
H. C. SLOGGETT,
CHAS. B. COOPER,
E. P. DOLE,
F. G. SMITH,
WILLIAM AULD,
WM. L. MOORE.

MINOR MATTERS.
Dr. E. S. Goodhue reported that there had been no more diphtheria in his district for several weeks, and general health conditions were good.

A report was read from Dr. L. E. Coffey, showing one case of plague in New South Wales, and one death and one new

THE HOLD-UP SCARE BOOMS
THE TRADE IN FIREARMS

SINCE the burglars and hold-ups have begun to infest the city, revolvers are becoming more plentiful in the hip pockets of citizens whose business or pleasure compels them to be upon the streets after dark. All the business houses which make a specialty of selling firearms tell of an increased sale in revolvers, usually of the medium-sized pattern, which can be easily thrust into the side pockets of coats or into hip pockets without attracting notice.

That the citizens of Honolulu have come to a hearty realization of the danger which threatens them on streets after dark, where there is little traffic, is clearly indicated in the sales books of the gun stores. Since Christmas there have been more sales of revolvers and small arms in general than at any other period during the year. It was about a month ago when the stories of burglars, hold-ups, petty thieves and other midnight marauders began to go the rounds and the last week has brought to light a harvest of reports of the light-fingered gentry plying their trade in various parts of the city. Since then the pistol trade has boomed.

One gun seller states that a gentleman of a practical turn of mind invested in an arsenal of three small revolvers before Christmas, giving the explanation that he believed in making presents to his friends that were of practical value. It followed that three

case in Hongkong, according to the latest advices.

Dr. R. J. Wilkinson reported that he had discovered a case of tuberculosis in a cow on Makalei plantation, and the animal had been isolated. He asked that the board forward to him drugs for making tests, but it was decided that this could not be done, he not being a government physician. It was suggested that the matter be turned over to Dr. Sandow, who is the government physician, and that he be commissioned as a medical inspector for that purpose. The letter was finally left to President Sloggett for a reply.

A letter was read from Secretary Cooper, requesting from the Board of Health vital statistics and other information for the official handbook to be issued by the Territory. On motion, Dr. Sloggett was appointed a committee to prepare the desired data.

A petition from pupils of Kaula School for improvement in sanitary conditions at the school building, was referred to the Board of Education, together with the report of City Sanitary Officer Tracy, who said that the complaint was justified.

The request of Excelsior Lodge for permission to retain the old cesspool connections upon their premises on Port street, which they expect to improve, was denied, and the usual sanitary regulations will be enforced.

E. Nishijima was reported by the medical examiners as having passed the required examination, and the board recommended that a certificate be issued to him.

The petition of Kealoha Pipi for permission to join his wife at the leper settlement was referred to Superintendent Reynolds.

The sanitary officer at Hilo reported that he had obtained permission from the Electric Light and Power Company to regulate their old water supply, which flows through the town in four ditches. He says that the people are well satisfied with the new arrangement. During the month he made 612 inspections.

Petition Against
the Bill of
Wilcox.

SENTIMENT against the Wilcox bill, making Molokai a leper island, has been expressed in the settlement, and the first fruits of the indignation is represented in a petition against the passage of the bill, which has been prepared at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa and started upon its way to Washington. The petition will be sent forward today.

The publication of the bill and the attacks upon it and defense offered aroused much feeling at the settlement. As told in a letter from Thomas K. Nathaniel, of the first named place, there has grown much sentiment, and at an impromptu meeting at Kalaupapa, Ambrose Hutchinson made a strong speech against the proposition. Later he found reason to change his mind, and according to the letter of Mr. Nathaniel, Hutchinson, William Notley and Father Wardell, alone, are in favor of the passage of the measure.

The petition was prepared in the vernacular, and has been turned over to Charles B. Wilson for him to translate and send on to Washington, where it will reach the proper persons. This he has done in part, and the message will go forward to Senator Foraker, of committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, of the Senate, for presentation.

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The translation of the petition is as follows:

Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa,
Molokai, T. of H.,
January 10, 1902.
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

We, whose signatures are hereto annexed, leper patients, residents of the settlements of Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, Island of Molokai, in the Territory of Hawaii, do humbly petition the Congress of the United States of America, now in session at the Capital at Washington, informing the Congress of our opposition to a bill now before your honorable body. This proposed law, presented by our delegate, R. W. Wilcox, will place the control and management of these settlements under the Federal government, making them a place for the segregation of the lepers of the United States of America. It is the earnest prayer of your petitioners that the bill shall not pass, and we would assign the following reasons why it should not be enacted:

1. That your petitioners have never petitioned favoring the selection of these settlements as a place for the segregation of the lepers from the Mainland.

of his friends were each the recipients of a revolver at his hands.

Yesterday a bank clerk who was visited the night before by a burglar who carried away a part of his wardrobe, bought a revolver, and was surprised when he found three other young men making similar purchases. One of them was a young attorney who, a few nights ago, received hard usage from a person whom he asserts was a burglar. The sellers of firearms say that men who live at some distance from the center of the city are generally investing in seven-shooters.

There are police regulations which provide that any person not authorized by law, who shall carry, or be found armed with any bowie-knife, sword-cane, pistol, air-gun, slung-shot, or other deadly weapon, shall be liable to a fine. Most cities have such a police regulation, but when their streets are infested with highwaymen and thieves, the police are not active in finding who has a gun on his person and who has not. A citizen of reputable standing in any community is not adjudged to be morally violating such laws when he is merely providing himself with the means of warding off assailants whom the police would be glad to place under lock and key if they could, but lay their hands upon them. The fact remains, however, that about every fourth male resident of the city is carrying a revolver at the present time, and the chances are that the hold-ups will meet with warm receptions from now on. Incidentally some of the more excitable young bloods may shoot each other.

2. Your petitioners are quite satisfied to remain under the jurisdiction and control of the Territorial government of Hawaii, as we were under the monarchy.

3. Your petitioners strongly urge that the care and control of the settlements, as well as of us, the unfortunate residents, shall continue under the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii.

The petition is signed by 393 persons, all residents of the two settlements, and the fact that they are bona fide lepers, some of them being known to the forwarding friend will be attested in the letter of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Nathaniel is a notary, and his letter will be taken as evidence that the petition was actually prepared upon the Island of Molokai, and that those whose names are attached are actually lepers, now resident there.

**PORTO RICANS
GO TO JAIL**

(From Thursday's daily.)

In the police court yesterday Judge Wilcox sentenced six Porto Ricans, charged with vagrancy, to three months at hard labor. They were of the crowd arrested by High Sheriff Brown on Tuesday. Some of the others who had families were discharged, and the cases of the remainder were continued until today.

Lum Wo Sing, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, was committed for trial.

George Rosa was arraigned on a charge of murder in the first degree. He is alleged to have caused the death of his brother, Joe Rosa. Attorneys Kaula and Robertson appeared for defendant. The case was continued until Saturday.

Joachim Souza, charged with headless riding, was fined \$5 and costs.

Yesterday's arrests included: Juan Traviera, Alfieri Trougha, vagrancy; Ah Sang, leprosy second degree; Ah Hong, investigation; Kalani Fernandez, desertion; Ito, assault and battery on Kuma (W); W. Johnson, drunkenness.

Juan Traviera and Alfieri Trougha, two Porto Ricans, were arrested yesterday morning. They were hanging about the police station and said that they were waiting to hear the results of the other Porto Rican cases. They were charged with vagrancy.

While Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was driving in a hack at Iwilei last night, he caught Ito, a Japanese, in the act of beating Kuma's wife. Just as Chillingworth was passing to hit the woman, who was sitting on a chair, a terrible blow in the face, and was promptly arrested.

Last night several complaints were received at the police station about night prowlers in the Thomas Square district. Officers were several times dispatched in answer to telephone messages, but no arrests were made.

**FELL DEAD IN
WIFE'S ARMS**

(From Thursday's daily.)

While preparing for his intended departure on the steamer Alameda, which was to sail in the afternoon, William Farrant, a well known Honolulu man, was stricken with heart failure yesterday morning at his home and fell lifeless into the arms of his wife. The deceased has not been in the best of health for some time, and the contemplated voyage to the Coast was for the purpose of getting relief. Previous to his sudden attack there was nothing to indicate that Mr. Farrant was other than a man fairly well able to make the journey, and his death was therefore all the more sad.

Mr. Farrant was sitting in the parlor of his home at 55 School street, and Mrs. Farrant was eating breakfast. She heard her husband call and went into the parlor to see him. As she entered the room she saw that he was in the throes of an attack of some kind, and hurrying to him was just in time to catch his falling body in her arms. Stricken with heart failure yesterday morning at his home and fell lifeless into the arms of his wife. The deceased has not been in the best of health for some time, and the contemplated voyage to the Coast was for the purpose of getting relief. Previous to his sudden attack there was nothing to indicate that Mr. Farrant was other than a man fairly well able to make the journey, and his death was therefore all the more sad.

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NEW SUITS
ARE FILEDHonolulu People
Complain In
Court.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A half dozen new suits were filed in the First Circuit Court yesterday, some of them of an extremely interesting nature.

For four or five times has the DeGreaves divorce case been in the courts; first the husband then the wife bringing the suit, but the court always refusing to grant the application. Yesterday John De Greaves again sued Caroline De Greaves for divorce, alleging adultery as heretofore, and John Stephenson is as before named as the co-respondent. He is the man who admitted living with the defendant at a former trial, and afterwards sued De Greaves for the money spent for the care of his wife.

SUES THE HIGH SHERIFF.
F. Lombard has brought suit against A. M. Brown, as high sheriff, for \$2,000 damages for false arrest. He claims to have been assaulted September 20, 1898, while sitting in his yard, by three policemen under the control of defendant; to have been searched and locked in a cell, and kept there until 11 o'clock of the next day, when released by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Plaintiff claims that he committed no offense, and no charge was made against him; and that by reason of said arrest, the fifth in a series of five, he suffered damages in the sum of \$2,000; the arrest contributing to bring him into public contempt, disgrace, odium, ridicule and destitution. Plaintiff also alleges a similar arrest, January 28, 1897, when he claims to have been dragged on his back down a whole flight of stairs. Similar arrests were made May 17, 1897, March 16, 1897, and June 3, 1897, on which occasion he had been threatened with a revolver, no warrant having been issued, and he being always released. Plaintiff avers that he made several attempts to settle his claim for damages amicably, and failing, he petitioned Judge Perry to be allowed to bring suit without costs, but was refused. This refusal, he claims, made him ill, and while in bed, Messrs. Noss and Schaefer came to his room and brought him \$200, telling him he could take that or nothing, as damages. That being weak, without money, and menaced with being ejected from his room, the rent of which he could not pay, and forced by dire necessity, he took the \$200, whose sight proved too much of a temptation to him, when he had been driven to destitution by defendants' acts.

Plaintiff asks then that he be allowed to bring suit for additional damages, the ground being that the agreement which was illegally and fraudulently imposed upon him, through the great pressure brought to bear by defendants' illness, and in destitute circumstances, is void. Plaintiff alleges that his fifth arrest was made after the passage of the Newlands resolution. The petition, which is a lengthy one, was evidently prepared by plaintiff himself without legal aid.

CHARGES FRAUD.
Frank Godfrey has sued John Kilwell to regain possession of valuable property to which defendant makes an adverse claim of one-half interest. Plaintiff claims that Kilwell, through fraud and misrepresentation, and taking advantage of her ignorance of the English language, obtained a deed from Emma Metcalf Kilka of this property without adequate compensation; plaintiff further alleges that the said Emma Kilka had no authority to make such a transfer of deed, and asks the court to set it aside. The property is located in Manoa Valley, and the half interest is said to be worth \$35,000. The property is the same as that involved in the suit against the Neumann estate, which was dismissed a few days ago.

EJECTMENT SUIT.
J. O. Carter et al., trustees of the Bishop Estate, have sued Lulia for ejectment from property on Wyllie street, valued at \$275.

ANOTHER DIVORCE LIBEL.
Lalela Kualiwa vs. Kualiwa is the title of another divorce libel. The complaint alleges that they were married September 2, by Rev. W. N. Lono; that since then defendant has become impotent and abusive. Libellant asks the custody of a minor child, and alimony of \$4 a week.

STILL ANOTHER.
Beke Ah Sing has brought suit against Akai Sing for divorce. She alleges that she married him only upon the request of her parents and other friends, but that he has never given her money or offered to support her, and that she has been living with her parents. She alleges also that he was away a great deal at night, coming back to the house to sleep daytimes, and she believes that he was a gambler. She alleges that finally her parents moved to Punahou, and that since then her husband has never called upon her, has never furnished her with any support, and apparently has no intention of doing anything for her, and that he is today, as she verily believes, a loafer and vagrant in Honolulu.

IN FEDERAL COURT.
Captain Merry has paid into the United States Court the sum of \$32,737, being the amount of judgment for the Bishop Estate fee in Pearl Harbor lands. The draft for that amount was signed by Paymaster Hall, and by him given to Captain Merry, who in turn made it payable to the Bishop Estate and placed it in Clerk Maling's hands. H. A. Bigelow appeared in court yesterday morning to object to the order of possession made by Judge Estee upon the payment of the judgment. In the absence of Mr. Kinney the hearing of the objection was postponed. Mr. Dunne claims that the order is proper, and that there was no requirement by which he is compelled to give notice to defendant.

SUPREME COURT.
In the Supreme Court yesterday the concluding arguments were submitted in the case of Kapiolani Estate vs. A. S. Cleghorn et al.

Today the case of Jonathan Shaw vs. C. W. Booth, exceptions from First Circuit Court, will be heard.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker Than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy. The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

THE TREASURER APPROVES OF the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1902:

OAHU.

Oahu—Alexander D. Thompson.
Honolulu—James L. Holt and M. C. Amann.

Ewa and Waiānae—Frank K. Archer.
Waiānae—Edward Hore.
Koolaula—L. J. Aylett.
Koolau—No. 1—Henry C. Adams.
Koolau—No. 2—James Davis.

MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai—G. H. Dunn.

Wailuku—James N. K. Keola.
Makawao—W. O. Aiken.
Hana—M. H. Reuter.

HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo—George H. Williams.
Hamakua—William Horner.

South Kohala—Moses Koki.
North Kohala—William P. McDonough.

North Kona—J. Kae'makule.
South Kona—H. John Abu.
Kau—William P. Pennell.
Puna—Henry J. Lyman.

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau—Walter A. Wright.
Koloa—Henry Blake.

Lihue—J. B. Hanakali.
Kauai—J. W. Neal.
Hanalei—W. E. H. Deverill.

Approved: WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, January 14.
S. S. Moana, Carey, from the Colonies.
Am. bk. Star of Bengal, Uhlberg, 60 days from Newcastle; 8 a. m.
Chilean bk. Alta, Thronagle, from Newcastle.

Wednesday, January 15.
Str. Iwalei, Greene, from Elele, Makaweli, Waima, Niihau and Koloa, at 4:20 a. m., with 4,100 bags sugar, 32 packages sundries.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Honolulu, at 8:15 a. m., with 3,600 bags sugar.
Am. bk. Newshy, Chipperfield, 61 days from Newcastle; 10 a. m.
Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, 45 days from Newcastle; 11 a. m.
Ger. sp. Agnes, Henke, 163 days from Hamburg; 6:30 p. m.
Am. sp. Tille E. Starbuck, Curtis, 17 days from San Francisco.

Thursday, January 16.
Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo; 7 a. m.
Str. Maui, F. Bennett, from Hamakua ports, at 6:35 a. m., with 520 bags sugar, 2 packages sundries.
Str. Niihau, W. Thompson, from Koloa, Waima, Makaweli and Elele, at 6:15 a. m., with 5,200 bags sugar.
Schr. Ada, from Koolau ports.
Schr. Kawaiiani, from Koolau ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, January 14.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 12 m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai; 5 p. m.
Str. Neean, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuhaele; 6 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tulett, for Hamakua and Ahukini; 4 p. m.
Galeo, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Ithaca, Kihel, Makana, Kailua, Niihau and Honolulu; 3 p. m.
S. S. Eureka, Weedon, for San Francisco, via Kailua.

Wednesday, January 15.
Str. Lehu, Dower, for Molokai and Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Mokohi, Searle, for Waimanalo; 12 m.
Schr. Mel Wahine, for Paunalo; 11 a. m.
Schr. Lady Nelson, for Koolau ports; 5 p. m.
Sloop Kailua, for Pearl Harbor; 11 a. m.
S. S. Eureka, Weedon, for San Francisco, via Kailua.
S. S. Moana, Carey, for Victoria and Vancouver; 12 m.
S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco; 4 p. m.
Am. schr. A. B. Johnson, Selgehorst, for the Sound.
Am. sp. Benjamin Sewall, Halstead, for Freemantle; about sundown.

Thursday, January 16.
Aloha, Fry, for Port Townsend, in ballast; 9 a. m.
Am. sp. Reuce, Whitmore, for Port Townsend.
Br. sp. Langdale, Hunter, for San Francisco, with general cargo; 12 m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailua; 5 p. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Hanalei and Elele; 5 p. m.
Str. Iwalei, Greene, for Makaweli, Waima and Kailua, mail and passengers only for Koloa; 5 p. m.
Str. Maui, F. Bennett, for Mahukona and Hamakua ports; 2 p. m.

To Stop Here.

It is probable that the new steamship line between San Francisco and the Philippines will run their first boat in about four months. The new line will practically administer the death blow to the transport service. The decision to run steamers direct to Manila without stopping at Oriental ports, was arrived at after an understanding had been made with the United States government. It is almost a settled fact that the transport service will be discontinued in a few months, and that the new company will handle the business which has in the past been done by the transports. If the thing goes through without a hitch, the steamers will stop at Honolulu and Guam, as the government has stations at both places. Private business to be received in Honolulu will also be instrumental in the vessels calling here. The fleet will compose the Ohio, Indiana and Philadelphia, all of which were formerly transports, and which have recently been remodelled. The new line will probably maintain a twenty-day schedule. Transportation of supplies and not troops will likely be undertaken by the new line, the vessels of which, on account of their reduced passenger capacity, will hardly be able to handle troops. The latter are to be taken care of by private contract.

Answered the Last Call.

Albert Ireland, of the 67th Company of Coast Artillery, Camp McKinley, died yesterday of dysentery at Buena Vista military hospital. The funeral will take place today, and will be attended by all the members of the 67th company. The deceased soldier has been in the service of the United States army for about twelve years.

WHAT WE OUGHT NOT TO KNOW.

No one ought to know they have a heart. No one ought to know they have a liver. No one ought to know that they have any internal machinery. They won't know it if the machinery is working properly. The first time that the liver or heart, stomach or kidneys force themselves on the attention, it is a sign that there is something wrong with the machinery. What is wrong? Perhaps the liver is sluggish. Perhaps the blood is impure. It may be the stomach needs toning up or the bowels need regulating. Whatever the trouble is, there is a sure remedy in Sagwa. Sagwa will search the trouble out and straighten it out. That's what Sagwa is made for. The Indian found that however many varieties of diseases there were, there were few causes of disease, and that a few simple remedies, properly compounded, were provided by Nature, to eradicate these very causes. One disease may have twenty symptoms. It is useless to treat the symptoms. The Indian remedy goes to the root, and eradicates the cause. That is the reason for its success, where other remedies fail. It is purely vegetable, and while powerful in its result it is yet gentle in its action. It is Nature's remedy, and it works quietly and easily as Nature works. Have you tried Sagwa? Begin on it at once. You will begin to be cured with the first dose, and gradually recover that strength and energy that you have lost in the past years. No other remedy operates so surely or so speedily as Sagwa.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kilauea Medicine.

SAYS SEWER IS CHEAPER

Inspector Urges the Public to Connect.

Plumbing Inspector Keen makes a strong plea for the more general use of the sewer system in his annual report to the Board of Health. He points out that it is better for every citizen, both from a financial and sanitary point of view to connect with the government system, than to continue the use of cesspools.

The following is the report for the year ending December 31, 1901.

Honolulu, H. T., January 13, 1902.
Dr. J. S. B. Pratt,
Executive Officer, Board of Health:
Sir:—I beg leave to submit herewith a statement of the work of this office for the year ending December 31st, 1901.

Date	Permits	Inspections	Certificates	Connections	Sewer
January	128	128	256	83	29
February	96	96	247	88	28
March	137	137	302	121	11
April	139	139	295	117	15
May	83	83	235	56	22
June	99	99	231	61	61
July	118	118	268	87	89
August	148	148	376	83	71
September	132	132	355	104	60
October	119	119	309	151	61
November	95	95	262	114	41
December	75	75	214	121	21
Totals	1349	1349	3781	1259	548

Of the plumbing, 128 places went into new buildings, 829 into old buildings, and 132 into outhouses.

The average number of inspections for each working day during the year was 12.5, and the average sewer connections made each working day was 1.05.

The approximate number of people using the sewer up to January 1, 1902, was 12,500.

When it is remembered that there are still 3,000 sewer connections to be made, it can very readily be seen that if they are not made with more rapidity in the future than they have been in the past, that it will be a long time before we get rid of the cesspools.

As that part of the city Ewa of Smith street is very generally connected with the sewer, I would suggest that the balance of the city be required to do so as rapidly as possible, as I find in most cases people are only waiting the orders or your honorable board to connect, as is indicated by the order to residents along the line of King and Young streets, where a nuisance was quickly abated by cheerful compliance to said order.

It should not be a very difficult matter for people to figure out that it is cheaper (from a monetary, to say nothing of a sanitary point of view) to pay the small fee demanded by the government to connect with the sewer, than it is to maintain a cesspool, for cesspools must be pumped out and for this the government must be paid, and I venture to assert that more money is paid out annually for pumping out cesspools than would be charged for twice that many connections.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
E. G. KEEN,
Inspector of Plumbing and House Sewers.

The following are the reports of total inspections in the various districts for December, in the order of the district numbers:

J. B. Gorman, 852 inspections; A. G. Hitchcock, 540 inspections; N. P. Jackson, 1677 inspections; T. W. Carroll, District No. 6, 988 inspections; John W. Francis, District No. 6, 1350 inspections.

CITY SANITARY OFFICER.

The city sanitary officer in his report for the month of December shows that there has been a general compliance with the Board's order to clean the city. He says:

Honolulu, H. T., Jan. 3, 1902.
Dr. J. S. B. Pratt,

Executive Officer, Board of Health:
Sir:—Following is the report of the City Sanitary Officer for the month of December, 1901:

Number of building applications received, 21.

Number of building applications approved, 12.

Number of building applications disapproved, 9.

Number of building applications of previous months approved, 10.

Number of building applications withdrawn, 2.

Number of building applications held, 6.

Number of building applications held by Survey Department, 12.

Two of the six applications held violate sanitary regulations, three have not filed sufficient plans and one is held until the grade of the lot is raised.

Cesspools located during the month, 9.

Buildings altered or moved so as to conform to the sanitary regulations, 15.

Examinations before, during and a completion of building, 124.

Inspections other than of new building, 322.

Certificates for lodging house, restaurant or hotel licenses applied for, 18. All of these were issued.

Certificates issued on applications previous to December 31st; certificates held for sanitary work to be finished, 9.

Number of adults which can by law be lodged in these buildings licensed, 284.

Three formal complaints have been filed and the nuisances investigated and abated.

Twenty-four 48-hour notices have been served and in twenty-two cases the recipients proceeded to abate the nuisance. In two cases the nuisances are being abated.

Twenty-five notices to connect premises to the public sewer system have been served.

Three builders without permits have been notified to obtain permits, and have done so.

The month in general has been spent in clearing and cleaning up the city, and tons of rubbish have been removed from under and around buildings and loose lumber piled so as to prevent rats from making their nests underneath. The inspectors have also been finishing up back orders to close up the year, which ac-

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counts for more nuisances abated during the month than were reported.

Respectfully,
C. H. TRACY,
City Sanitary Officer.

Dunne Makes Some Sensational Charges.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Some rather sensational charges are made in the motion for a new trial filed yesterday by the plaintiff in the case of the United States vs. the Honolulu Plantation Co. The notice and motion are of great length, covering perhaps fifty typewritten pages. The summary of the grounds for a new trial are given as follows:

1. Irregularity in the proceedings of said court and the adverse parties, by which said plaintiff and petitioner were prevented from having a fair trial.

2. Accident and surprise, which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against.

3. Newly discovered evidence, material for said plaintiff and petitioner, which it could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the trial.

4. Incompetency of the evidence to justify said verdict.

5. That said verdict is against the law and the evidence.

6. Errors in law occurring at the trial and excepted to by said plaintiff and petitioner.

7. Irregularity in the proceedings of the jury.

8. Excessive and unreasonable and inconsistent compensation or damages, attempted to be awarded by said verdict.

The motion sets out also a large number of assignments of errors, being based upon the exceptions taken by the plaintiff to the rulings of the court on the admission and refusal to take evidence. Affidavits by Captain Pond and by L. L. McCandless accompany the petition for new trial. Captain Pond swears to the material facts set out in the motion itself, alleging misconduct on the part of the jury, in that they visited the land without a sworn officer, and alleging also that the jury was irregular in that L. F. Prescott became ill and his place was filled by M. M. Kohn. It is alleged also that the said Kohn did not visit the site, and consequently his knowledge of the case was not the same as that of the other eleven men.

He attacks the new juror also on the ground that he was not impartial and was in fact biased in favor of defendant. In this behalf the petitioner alleges that Hatch & Stillman were attorneys for said Kohn, and that they appeared in his behalf in the Circuit Court in the case of E. S. Taylor vs. M. M. Kohn.

The newly discovered evidence is given in the affidavit of Mr. McCandless, who says that he dug the well on the condemned ground and that at that time an attempt was being made by a Chinaman to grow rice upon said land, but it proved a failure. That on account of said failure Henry Macfarlane took possession of the land and also attempted to grow rice and taro, but he was also unsuccessful.

The petitioner also alleges that the evidence did not sustain a finding of damages to exceed \$50,000 for the leasehold interest and that there was no showing of any nature as to improvements, and that the finding to the amount of \$15,208 was wholly unwarranted and inconsistent with the evidence. The motion refers also to the refusal of the court to allow the instructions asked by plaintiff.

The hearing of the motion will probably be had immediately, as the matter must be settled at this time. Yesterday morning when an order was asked in the Bishop Estate case Judge Esteé remarked that it must be signed before the court adjourned sine die. "A week from next Tuesday we go to Hilo," said the Judge, "to hold a term fixed by statute. It has been held that a district court sitting in different localities of the same circuit cannot be in session at the same time; that is, I cannot be nominally holding court here and actually be in Hilo."

SUES THE TRAMWAYS.

George W. Hayselden has brought suit against the Hawaiian Tramways Company for damages in the amount of \$5,000. For cause of complaint he alleges that the defendant did on or about the 24th day of December, 1901, pile certain mounds of earth on King street, a thoroughfare in the city of Honolulu, in the vicinity of Victoria street, and that plaintiff in traveling along said street on the 25th day of December, being in a buggy drawn by a single horse, and while exercising due care and vigilance, drove his horse over said mound, and thereupon said horse stumbled and fell, greatly injuring the said horse, and breaking and injuring plaintiff's harness, and in consequence plaintiff was thrown violently to the ground from said carriage and greatly injured; and plaintiff was put to great expense for medical treatment and for the repair of said carriage and harness, and the cure of said horse, to the damage of said plaintiff in the sum of \$5,000.

The engagement is announced of Miss Belle Walker and F. W. Kiehn. The bride-to-be is a daughter of the late John S. Walker.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Wednesday, February 26, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at public auction the leases of the following government lands:

1. All of that portion of the land known as the land of Kaepoko, situate in the district of Hilo, Hawaii, and being all of that portion of said land lying above and mauka of the government road, containing an area of 150 acres.

Term—Five years.
Upset Rental—\$520.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2. All of those certain tracts of government lands situate in the district of Kau, Hawaii, known as the lands of Kailua, Pohakuloa, Kaloula and Mo-hakapu, containing an area of 2,964 acres.

Lease to be sold under forest conditions.

Term—Five years.

Upset Rental—\$1,000.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease to commence from the first of January, 1903.

3. All of that tract of land situate in the district of Koolau, Maui, extending from the eastern boundary of the Ahupuaa of Honomahu, to the western brink of Waialua-iki gulch, and extending from the ocean to the boundary of the land of Hailu, and containing an area of 12,500 acres.

Lease to be sold under forest conditions.

Term—Twenty-one years.

Upset Rental—\$1,000.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

4. All that tract of land situate in the district of Koolau, Maui, extending from the western brink of Waialua-iki gulch to the western brink of gulch between lands of Kapaula and Puakea (or Puakea), said gulch being also named "Waialua gulch," and extending from the ocean to the boundary of the land of Hailu, and containing an area of 6,500 acres.

Lease to be sold under forest conditions.

Term—Twenty-one years.

Upset Rental—\$4,000 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

On and after February 26, 1902, at the office of Charles Williams, at Honolulu, Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases, and more particularly set forth under Part VII of said land act.

The following lots in Kaapahu tract, Hamakua, Hawaii:

Lot	Area	Appraised Value
No. 42	19.50	\$243.75
" 43	" 20.00	250.00
" 44	" 20.00	250.00
" 45	" 20.00	200.00
" 46	" 20.00	200.00
" 47	" 20.00	200.00
" 48	" 20.00	150.00
" 49	" 19.00	142.50
" 50	" 25.50	190.25
" 51	" 25.50	190.25
" 52	" 22.00	165.00
" 53	" 22.00	165.00
" 54	" 21.50	161.25
" 55	" 20.00	150.00
" 56	" 20.00	150.00
" 57	" 20.00	200.00
" 58	" 20.00	200.00
" 59	" 20.00	200.00
" 60	" 22.00	275.00
" 61	" 22.00	275.00
" 62	" 22.00	275.00
" 63	" 22.25	278.12
" 64	" 21.25	265.62
" 65	" 21.25	212.50
" 66	" 21.50	215.00
" 67	" 25.00	187.50
" 68	" 27.00	202.50
" 69	" 20.00	150.00
" 70	" 23.00	172.50
" 71	" 22.00	165.00
" 72	" 23.00	230.00
" 73	" 23.00	230.00
" 74	" 23.00	230.00
" 75	" 23.00	287.50
" 76	" 23.00	287.50

And also at the office of J. Kaelemakule, at Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, on and after the above date, the following land situate in the district of South Kona, Hawaii, may be applied for under above conditions of said land act, viz:

Land, Papa I; area, 230.00; appraised value, \$330.00.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule hereto will be opened for application under provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for homestead leases, on or after February 26, 1902.

SCHEDULE.

1. Twenty-three lots in Kaanahuu tract, Hamakua, Hawaii, having an area of from five to ten acres each.

2. Eight lots in Kiula tract, Puna, Hawaii, having an area of from eight to sixteen acres each.

All applications for Kaanahuu lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of Charles Williams in Honolulu, Hamakua, and all applications for Kiula lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, in Hilo, Hawaii, where plan of said lots may be seen and further information regarding same may be obtained. The said offices will be opened to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, February 27, 1902.

Terms, conditions, plans and further particulars on above sales may be had upon application at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the offices of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo; Charles Williams, Honolulu; J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, Hawaii, and W. O. Aiken, Paia, Maui.

(Signed) EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

January 18, 1902.

Jan. 17, 21, 24.

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Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.

Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.

American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.

Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.

Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silvermounting, 25 cents each.

Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.

Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.

Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.

Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.

English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.

Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.

Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.

Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.

Curling Irons, 15 cents each.

Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.

Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.

"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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